JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,472—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.I. GANGES	4203	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5162	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4119	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4492	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4203	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4203	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO ..... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep. 295.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 2 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
2nd Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 5th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 5th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 3rd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.

Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.

PRICE : Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DON'T NEGLECT AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,

For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.

Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 7	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 6
	Credit,	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash,	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit,	As. 14 and Re. 1-7

For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a Reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy or cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash,	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit,	Re. 1-2 and Re. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.

(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Ægle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash,	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit,	Re. 1-7 and Rs. 2-8

CHOLORODYNE.

(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most Reliable Remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash,	12 As. and Re. 1-4
	Credit,	14 As. and Re. 1-7

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Crimson, Best Quality	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	4	0
Mark Master's Aprons, Best Quality	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

KEMP'S ANTI-IODISM SARSAPARILLA

WITH

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

IN this preparation, while the full action of the Iodide of Potassium is maintained, the distressing symptom of "IODISM" is prevented. This is a great advantage to Vegetarians and to all persons Susceptible of Iodism, for it enables them to continue the use of a most Valuable Drug during a prolonged course of treatment, and is indeed a boon to the people of India, whose form of diet renders them very liable to Iodism even in small doses, unless the Medicine is protected in the way we have succeeded in protecting it.

KEMP'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation so protected.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for	very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

AN ESTABLISHED RECORD,

Which has long remained undisturbed, is that held by GOUT AND RHEUMATICS which are estimated to have caused more absolute pain than any other four complaints combined. Those who suffer will confirm the reliability of the estimate, but we are gradually reducing the lead by means of

KEMP'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures ; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

		Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold	Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	660	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,	Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL

SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

ALL REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS!

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES'—

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
22 in.	Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5	8	& 7		0
22 in.	" " " "	7	12	& 8	10	
23 in.	" " " Natural Sticks	9	8	& 10		8
23 in.	" " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12	4	& 14		0

GENTS'—

24 in.	Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7	4	& 8		4
24 in.	" "	10	4	& 12		4
25 in.	Brown Twilled Silk "	14	0	& 16		0
25 in.	" " " Fancy Mounts	18	0	to 30		0

CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. HE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, who has passed B.A., either an European or Eurasian, knowing Latin, and is a teetotaler, to Teach six of my Sons, four of whom are in the 7th Standard, and two in the 6th, for Rs. 100, with a House containing 1 bedroom, 1 diningroom, 1 bathroom, and a kitchen. For each of my sons passing the Entrance between a year will get Rs. 100 Reward. His Railway expenses in the 2nd class for himself and family, with goods, will be paid also. Apply, by Letter, with Certificates, to

GENERAL RANA DHOJE NURSINGH BAHADUR,
Nasik.

RE THE SORAB WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING in Chambers, on the 29th Day of August, 1895, it is amongst other things ordered and directed that all Proceedings relating to the voluntary Winding Up of the above-named Company BE STAYED. And Notice is hereby further given that the above-named Company has now Resumed its business.—Dated the 2nd Day of September, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Agents.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL, FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER.

H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.
RETAIL FROM
PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales white shirtings.
2 „ grey printers.
1 „ „ dhooties.
6 cases white jaconets.
1 „ coloured velvet.
On account of the concerned, 17 cases currants.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

ALSO—

1 piece of iron, from Mehsana to Godhra, invoice No. 34146, of 3-2-94.
1 bag turmeric, from C. Bridge to Bahadarpore, invoice No. 20, of 15-8-94.
32 pieces of soap, from Muttra to Grant Road, invoice No. 26033, of 27-8-94.
45 pieces of soap, from Muttra to Charni Road, invoice No. 2158 of 8-8-94.
1 parcel of a pair of shoes from Amritsar to Grant Road, invoice No. 163 of 19-7-94.
1 long white coat, from Hasan Abdal to Grant Road, invoice No. 5, of 22-6-94.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 4, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar (where the whole lot has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of W. H. THORMAN, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, behind the Colaba Depot, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Mornington and Garden, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and picture's, a handsome strong English-built gig, a powerful black pony, gentleman's saddle and bridle, garden, &c., the property of Lieut-Col. F. STOKES, 2nd Regt. Irish Rifles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, in very good order.
1 powerful grey Australian horse, about 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram with a bay arab horse and harness.
1 C. B. chestnut pony, about 13-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 4, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, in Hoozria Street, and Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, or Mutton Street, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned properties, by order of Curseljee Hormusjee and Nowrojee Pestonjee Ga'iwala, the administrator of the estate of the late Pestonjee Hormusjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hallimabai, widow, and administratrix of the estate of the late Haroon Suleiman, Esmael Haroon, and Suleiman Haroon, a minor, by his mother and guardian, the said Hallimabai, widow, it pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st March, 1892, and in the indentures of further charge, dated the 6th January, 1890, and 20th October, 1891 :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Hoozria Street, otherwise called Nagpada Tank Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 57, then under No. 62, and new Street Nos. 100 to 104, and Ward No. 249, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1339 and 1349, new No. 8501, old Survey Nos. 2431 and 2432, and new Survey No. 3897, formerly in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, then in the sub-district of Fort, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the west side of the said Hoozria Street admeasuring 147 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public street, called Hoozria Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Seobhan Bhasker, and on the south by the house of Goolam Sab Khoker.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Gollam Mohcedin Subedar Street, otherwise called Mutton Street, on the east side thereof, outside the Fort, in New Town, in the Island and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 106 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, for quit and ground rent, under old No. 1507, new No. 2865, old Survey No. 209 and new Survey No. 4232, and in the books of the Municipality, formerly under No. 50 and now under Street Nos. 101-103, and Ward No. 7114, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Goolam Mohcedin Subedar Street, otherwise called Mutton Street, on the North by the house of Shaik Mohoodin Nugroo or Darroowalla, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Hoossein Goojrati.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY next, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Odhavjee Jaitha, etc. s, a Clan Gonsalves.

OJ { 4966 -7 2 cases white striped dorias 62 inches 12 yards.
{ 4966-67 2 „ white striped dorias 52 inches 12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE BANDORA HILL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. John Camille Menezes, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September next, at 4 P.M., the following valuable landed properties, viz :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate on the Bandora Hill, in the District of Tnana, containing by admeasurement 28 goontas and 3¼ anas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North partly by the property described as Lot No. 2 and partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, on the south by the property of Mr. Calliandas Kessowdas, on the East by the Public Road, and on the West by the property described as Lot No. 3, and more particularly described and particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

LOT II.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hill, in the District of Tnana, containing by admeasurement 12 goontas and 12 anas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North partly by the property described as Lot No. 1, and partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, on the south by the property described as Lot No. 3, and on the west by the property described as Lot No. 3, and more particularly described and particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

LOT III.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate on the Bandora Hill, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 14 goontas and 4 anas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. J. C. Phillips, on the south by the property of Mr. Harkisondas Narrotamdas, on the east partly by the property described as Lot No. 1, and partly by the property described as Lot No. 2, and on the west by the Public road, and more particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

Copies of the maps or plans of the respective premises recently prepared by the Huzur Surveyor, and sanctioned by the Collector of Thana, are annexed to the contracts with the Auctioneers, and may be seen by the intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the Executors, at their Office, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 4, 1895.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 30th Day of October, 1895, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their, Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Company, at its Offices, at Mombasa, and, if so required by notice in Writing from the said Company or by any persons on its behalf, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts and Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved—Dated this 2nd Day of August, 1895.

By Order,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, I. B. E. A. Company.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles ; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000 ; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5½	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.

It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
i.e., MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.
Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 36 per doz. qts. and Rs. 20 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (83, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA. BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 32 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000 =	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

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Every description of BANKING Business transacted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,341½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Oriental B. Co. Ltd. Mgt.	{10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10. p.c. / ½	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Quarter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	30	720
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Ashley S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	371	20	all	2 per ct.	385
Bombay Unit-ed Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	900	1,000	1,000	20	920
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	30	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	300	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,455
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	790
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Oosseaghi Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	822½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 10	220xd
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,140
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	35	900
Lamington	2,400	100	103	dvd Rs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,110
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	1,140
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,715
Managon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	1724
Morarji Goculdas	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,290
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	$250 / 50	$250 / 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600
Oriental	5,725	£35	£25	Rs 22½	£30
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	900
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030 x d
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,375
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	402
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	675
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaniashunker Lakhmishunker O Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,502
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Broil's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,380	1,380	20	315
Empress	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,135
Framjee Petit	300	500	500	25	562½
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoll Press Co. Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Madras Cotton Press Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Monsell Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Borar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	3,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	12	200
Volkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,142½
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Adcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	15	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	40
Badhan Pho	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	300	5,801
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,675
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	2:0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Mazda & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	188
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	92
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Scondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Thrasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-12	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 28-12	"
Perkin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-7	"
Do. do. new	" 28-5	
Australia bar Gold	" 28-10	
Bombay bar Gold	" 28-6	
Sovereigns	" 18-3	
Do. Drasons	" 18	
Silver T	" 97-3	
Do. 1/4	" 97-4	
Cardas	" 205-0	
Mexican	" 190-8	
Spanish Piece	" 330-5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bombay Art Society, Elphinstone College, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ras Rowa, King Arthur, and Sirdhana entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Naderi left it yesterday.

RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice game with the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, at 5-30 p.m., sharp.

A GUJARATI PUBLICATION.—"Kulvanti" is the title of a Gujarati poem composed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Sutaria, and published from the Gujarati printing press. The work derives peculiar interest from being written by a Parsee in pure Gujarati. The characters of the poem are borrowed from a Native State. The book is characterised by conciseness and felicity of expression, and is worthy of a wide circulation.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month ending 31st August, 1895, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,503, among them the number of new admissions was 984, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	220	153	402	841
Mussalman	27	19	71	117
Parsee	5	4	13	22
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	322	176	486	984

The average daily attendance was 113.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the morgue, regarding the death of Khedoo Mustadyaa, aged twenty-five years, a purdesee, mill operative, employed at the Anglo-Indian Mill at DeLisle Road. On Monday afternoon, the deceased was working some machinery in motion when a strap slipped off the wheel of the machinery and got entangled round the shaft. The deceased got on to the machinery and was extricating the strap, when he got his right arm accidentally caught in it and Khedoo was carried by the strap round the shaft severing the arm at the shoulder and getting both his legs crushed. The machinery was stopped, and after the man had been extricated he was placed in a gharry to be conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way, and his corpse was subsequently conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of August last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,101. Among them the number of new admissions was 728; classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	55	8	12	75
Banias	92	17	57	166
Brahmins	79	17	45	141
Lohanas	16	...	1	17
Other castes	224	53	83	320
Total	466	65	197	728

The average daily attendance was 100. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged Rs. 10,031-4-0, received during the said month, from Mr. Ebji Comersey, Rs. 251-0-0, total Rs. 10,282-4-0.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of an old Hindu, named Poondlic Essoo, aged sixty years, residing with his sons at Pathan Road. The deceased was able to walk but his eyesight was dim and was supported by his sons. On Saturday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, deceased was crossing the junction of the Grant and Charney Roads, opposite the Methodist Church, and was going to the opposite corner, when a landau, belonging to one Morarji Velji, and driven by his coachman Bhoola came from the opposite direction, and the deceased was knocked down by one of the shafts of the carriage striking against him. The police removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained serious abrasions on the head behind the left ear, which was bleeding profusely, and had also fractures of three ribs. The old man after admission became worse and died on Monday. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to the fracture of base of the skull, and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence, was recorded.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S POWER TO REFUSE A LICENSE DISPUTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Noel of the Bombay Police, charged Elaihibux Fakirmahomed, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with keeping an eating-house without a license from the Commissioner of Police in contravention of Section 12 of the Police Act. Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unwalla, solicitor, who defended the accused, stated that his client had applied several times to the Commissioner of Police for a license but the latter would not grant it stating, as his reason that the place was too small to open such a shop, and that after the accused had selected a larger place he would give him a license. Mr. Unwalla contended that the Commissioner of Police had no power under the Police Act to refuse such a license on an application being made and that he was not authorised to make such a condition precedent. The section stated that the Commissioner should give a license on application and so it was not left to his discretion. If an application was made he was bound to give one. The magistrate after hearing the above argument acquitted the accused.

AMENITIES OF A BILLIARD-ROOM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, fined one Guneshamdas Motiram an opium-broker, and a frequent visitor of billiard rooms' Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment for preferring a false charge of theft against one Essa Haji Moosa, a Mahomedan billiard-room keeper at Grant Road, in that he alleged that the accused robbed him of Rs. 47-8 in cash while he was in his billiard-room on the evening of Saturday, the 24th ultimo. The circumstances under which the complainant was alleged to have been robbed have already been reported. Complainant after preferring the charge against the billiard-room keeper, did not appear in court to prosecute him, and the magistrate therefore issued a warrant for his attendance in court. After the evidence was recorded, accused in defence urged that on the day in question complainant had no money with him, and as he still went on betting, accused turned him out of the billiard-room. This annoyed complainant, who then brought a policeman and charged him falsely with theft. The magistrate found the charge was a trumped-up one and sentenced complainant as above stated.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY FRIEND.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mayer charged Sulleman Abdulla, a Mahomedan, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a metal watch and silver chain and a set of silver buttons of the collective value of Rs. 20-12, the property of one Fakeer Janmahomed, a tea-shop-keeper at Bhendy Bazaar Road. About four months ago, the accused went to the complainant's shop and was taking a cup of tea, when the latter handed him his waist-coat, containing the articles mentioned for safe custody, as he was going to another tea shop for a short time and left. The accused after taking his tea, did not wait for the complainant and absconded. A report was made to the police, but accused was not to be found in Bombay, as it was subsequently discovered he had absconded to Panwell. On Monday noon, complainant accidentally met accused at Cammatipoora and arrested him and handed him over to the police, who on enquiry recovered the articles from different marwarees, with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAGHIRDAR AND THE MONEY-LENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Mutalib Haji Mirali was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Nelmes before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300, belonging to Raja Aparao Somrao, a jaghirdar of Hyderabad. The facts of the case have already been reported. Accused denied the charge, stating that the money was given to him by complainant, to whom he had passed a receipt for the same. It was not true that he had absconded with the money. He had agreed to lend money to complainant, but as he subsequently learnt that complainant had no property at all and that he intended to raise the money on a property which he proposed to buy, he declined to lend him the amount. He was going to Itarsi to look after his own affairs when he was arrested in a train. The sum of Rs. 300 was not paid to him in Bombay but at Itarsi. The magistrate held that it was proved beyond doubt that the sum of Rs. 300 was paid to accused in Bombay on Tuesday, the 27th August, for stamped papers which the accused failed to bring. He sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

AN OFFICER'S FAITH IN HIS BUTLER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Esplanade Road, regarding the death of Hurry Govind, aged thirty years, lately a butler in the service of Captain F. J. Raffin, who left Bombay on Thursday last, in the steamship Naseri. On Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, a theft was committed in the deceased's master's house at Grant Road, and a gold chain, a metal watch and some cash were found to have been stolen. The railway pass belonging to deceased was, on inquiry, found lying in the room from which the articles had been alleged to have been stolen, and this led the police to suspect the deceased and they wanted to arrest him. Captain Raffin, however, did not allow the police to arrest his man on the ground that he was an old trustworthy servant, having served him for more than ten years. On Sunday morning last, the faithful butler was found missing from the house, and although a search was made, he could not be found until the afternoon of the following day, when his body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Esplanade by a lamp-lighter. The police were informed and the body was removed, there being no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About half-past 8 o'clock on Monday evening, Mr. Nurserwanji Jeevanji Readymoney, brother of Sir Cowasjee Readymoney, was, in company of a friend, driving a dog-cart along the Gamdevi Road, when the horse, on hearing the noise of a Ganpati procession that was at the time passing along the road, became restive and on being whipped, reared up and bolted along the road, throwing Mr. Readymoney and his friend on the road and knocking down in its frightened career two men one a Bhattia, named Shamji Vellji, aged sixty years, and another purdesee, named Balkisondas, aged thirty-eight years, both of whom sustained serious injuries. Both the injured men were conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where the Bhattia was found to have sustained a fracture of the base of the skull and the purdesee several contused wounds on the legs and other parts of the body. The Bhattia after admission grew worse and died at seven o'clock yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at the J. J. Hospital on the body of the deceased Bhattia, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Readymoney and his friend, who had also been badly injured, were conveyed home and treated home.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY AND SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.—On Monday, the 26th ult., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the chairman of the public meeting of Parsees, held at "Allbless Baug" on the preceding day, communicated to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the resolution conveying the sympathy of the community with Sir Dinshaw for the death of his son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. In the letter which accompanied the resolution, Sir Jamsetjee remarked that, if the sympathy of one's fellow-creatures could be considered to have any effect in lessening the deep affliction and in affording some consolation, he might assure Sir Dinshaw of the wide and heartfelt sympathy of the entire Parsee community, for whose benefit the Petit family had done many beneficent acts. Sir Dinshaw, in acknowledging the letter and the resolution on the 30th ult., observed that he felt indebted to the entire Parsee community for the sympathy felt and the consolation expressed; and although the wound inflicted was too deep for healing, he must bow to the Divine will. He felt resigned thereto, and he experienced some satisfaction in the evidence afforded to him by the fact that the death of his beloved son, and the good that he did during his lifetime, had induced the entire Parsee community to offer him their sympathy and consolation, and he must admit that this evidence gave him some consolation in his deep and unutterable grief.

THE STRANGE TREATMENT OF A GOA ECCLESIASTIC.—A correspondent writes: I give you further particulars in respect of the second imprisonment of Bishop Alvares. On the 22nd August, he was again arrested and put in the same dungeon which had neither light nor air. The atmosphere was deadly, and he soon commenced to gasp for want of respiration. He cried that he was dying. The door of the cell was thereupon opened, and when he came out he fell into a swoon. A medical man who was brought, said that if the Rev. gentleman was put again into the dungeon he would surely die of suffocation. He was then placed into another room. His garments, chalu and cross were removed, and he was left with short-drawers and a shirt, and in this state was taken to the Administrator the next day under a guard of police by a public road. The Administrator asked him several questions, but the Rev. gentleman did not attempt to reply. He was then sent to the District Judge charged with using episcopal garments which the charge said never apprehended, though they were removed from his body. The judge found no offence was committed as the law does not prohibit even Hindu and Mahomedan high ecclesiastical authorities from using their respective vestments. The Rev. gentleman was made to sign a bond to put in an appearance if required and was set at liberty. Great indignation prevails in the capital city, but no steps appear to have been taken to check the arbitrary proceedings of the Administrator.

THE COOK AND THE WATCHMAKER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Marian D'Souza, a cook in the service of Mr. J. Fetterle of the Reliance Watch Company, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one William, a cook, residing at Military Square Lane, Fort. Mr. Sealy, a pleader, appeared for complainant, while Mr. F. T. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appeared from complainant's evidence that on Sunday last at one o'clock in the afternoon while sitting in his room he found some smoke coming into his room from the accused's kitchen. As the smoke was a intolerable, complainant and his brother went downstairs to the kitchen and asked accused to shut the door of the kitchen to prevent the smoke coming out of it. Accused declined to do so, whereupon complainant remonstrated with him for his impudence. Accused, thereupon, lost his temper and flew at complainant and catching hold of him by the throat, dealt him two or three blows with his clenched fist, giving him a "black-eye." Complainant shouted out for assistance, when some of the members of his family came to his succour and released him from the grasp of accused. Mr. Fetterle and three or four other gentlemen belonging to the Reliance Watch Company also came on the scene on hearing the noise. The complainant, issued a process against the cook, who also subsequently issued a cross-summons against complainant. The cook denied the truth of the charge laid against him, and alleged that he was assaulted by complainant without any provocation whatever. He called five witnesses who deposed that they saw complainant strike accused. Mr. Talyarkhan, said that although complainant had a blackeye, there was no evidence whatever to show that the accused gave it. He submitted that he had succeeded in showing by evidence that it was accused who was assaulted by complainant and not *vice versa*. Besides it was highly improbable that a man in the position of accused, who was merely a cook, would dare to assault complainant without any provocation. Mr. Sealy submitted that the witnesses for the defence were the masters of accused and had come forward simply with a desire to save their servant. The magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. Mr. Talyarkhan then withdrew the cross-summons.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	2	35 p.m.	...	29
Suez	3	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 3rd September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	1
" Karachi	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

IT appears that the ordnance experts of the United States have been a good deal puzzled lately by the peculiar and unaccountable results obtained with brown powder used in big guns. The records showed a remarkable discrepancy, among other things, in respect to maximum pressures. One lot of 400 lbs. of this powder used in a 12-inch gun gave a pressure of 36,000 lbs. and a velocity of 1,932 foot-seconds, and immediately afterwards another lot of 400 lbs. gave 61,000 lbs. and 2,000 foot-seconds. Again, 200 lbs. of powder gave 37,000 lbs. pressure, and 1,813 foot-seconds in velocity, while a similar charge fired to verify this result, gave 59,000 lbs. and 1,843 foot-seconds. The experts finally came to the conclusion, after a very interesting experiment, that wave action is the cause of these curious results, and that this feature will actually affect the velocities of the projectiles.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided.

THE PORTUGUESE MURDER CASE.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Hemming, on behalf of Francis Xavier Fonseca, who stands charged with the murder of one Duarte by the administration of strychnine, applied for the trial to be traversed to the next Criminal Sessions on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by Mr. Hemming, solicitor. It was stated therein that the enquiry before the magistrate was finished only on Friday last, and that in order to properly instruct counsel and to arrange materials for the defence, a postponement for at least six weeks was necessary. Counsel stated that there could be no doubt that the case was a very serious one for the accused, one in which the witnesses were very numerous, and in which the Coroner's notes were very voluminous. The learned counsel urged that the nature of the case was such as to warrant its being traversed to the next Sessions, or that, in the event of that not being practicable, a postponement for six weeks would not be too long a period to grant.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate General, on behalf of the Crown, stated that the Public Prosecutor had only been served with a copy of Mr. Hemming's affidavit that morning, but he had decided not to reply to it. The Crown were only animated by a wish that justice should be done, and that the accused should in no way be prejudiced; but they thought that justice did not require such a long postponement, as the case had been prolonged before the Coroner by the lengthy cross-examination of the witnesses by the accused's solicitor, Mr. Hemming. The learned counsel would abstain from commenting on the conduct of the prosecution as described in the affidavit, which were allegations made against the magistrate, the Coroner, and the police, as they were entirely outside the limits of the present proceedings.

Mr. Justice Starling said that, if he considered such a course necessary, he might traverse the case to the next Sessions, but should not postpone it for six weeks.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said the case did not turn on the allegations, regarding the misconduct of the persons mentioned in the affidavit, but depended upon the substantial part of the affidavit only. All the Coroner's notes had been printed and could be handed over to Mr. Hemming that day, and the magistrate's notes would not take long to copy. All that the prisoner's solicitor had to do was to hand the deposition to counsel, and under the circumstances, a long postponement was unnecessary, especially as Mr. Hemming had the details of the case at his fingers' ends.

Mr. Justice Starling said that, while he could take no judicial notice of what had appeared in the newspapers, he saw that the solicitor for the defence seemed to have had all the details of the case within his grasp. So far as his lordship understood, the defence wanted to make elaborate experiments in regard to the detection of poison.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that would not be a sufficient ground for postponing the trial. His lordship had to bear in mind that justice demanded that no delay should be allowed which would prejudice the prosecution; for, if the case was traversed, some of the witnesses might in the meantime be leaving Bombay. Counsel submitted that, if the case was postponed till the 23rd or the 30th instant, the time would be ample enough for the preparation of the defence.

Mr. Russell remarked that, as Mr. Macpherson had consented to a postponement till the 30th instant, he might as well consent to it for six weeks.

Mr. Macpherson declining, his lordship fixed the trial of the case for Monday, the 30th instant.

A MARWAREE CHARGED WITH GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Vajraj Vaneechand, a Marwaree money lender, and his partner Maning Days, *alias* Poonumchand Raja, were charged with having, on the 1st July last, before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, third judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, given false evidence in a judicial proceeding to the effect that, in their presence, one Rashid bin Essa Khalifa had signed a promissory note for Rs. 300 in their favour. They were further charged with fabricating false evidence and using the same, and with abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Framjee, Moos, and Mehta, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first and second accused respectively. On the charges being read out, his lordship held that the accused should be tried separately.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac objected to the wording of the written sanction for the prosecution given by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the third judge, as being illegal and improper in form, inasmuch as it did not specify when or where the offence was committed. Counsel contended that the case should be dismissed, and that, after a proper sanction had been applied for and obtained, proceedings could be taken, if desired, against the accused.

Mr. Russell, for the second accused, supported the objection.

His lordship held that the sanction already given was sufficient, but intimated that he should direct the jury not to deal with the charge of abetment, and to acquit the second accused of the charge of fabricating false evidence. The case against the first accused only was then proceeded with.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts to be these. The complainant was the son of an Arab pearl merchant, and a dealer in race-horses. He had been in the hands of Marwaree money-lenders, and had in consequence to apply for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. In the beginning of June last, the accuseds' firm filed a suit in the local Small Causes Court to recover the amount of a promissory note dated 21st June 1894. At the hearing of the suit, the complainant said he had not executed the note on the date in question, but that it had been filled in by somebody on a blank paper signed by him, which he had given to the prisoners previous to his insolvency. It was then proved that, on the day when the complainant was said to have signed the note in Bombay, he was really in Poona. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee held that the present complainant had not executed the note, dismissed the suit, and sanctioned the present prosecution of the two accused.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution in corroboration of the opening statement of counsel. The case for the prosecution had not closed at the rising of the court till this (Wednesday) morning.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—The Universal Gas Light and Fuel Syndicate, Limited, of 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, in the City of London, for improvements in the manufacture of gas (Damodhar Balvant Abhale, Imamdar, Pensioned Supervisor, Public Works Department, residing at Nasik in Aditwar Peth, for an invention called "Athavale's improved graduated parallel ruler with a moveable graduated vertical bar:" Theodore Guilleaume, of Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, cable manufacturer, for improved means for insulating electric conductors; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for packing tea or other substances into chests, boxes or other receptacles.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed. Sheppard John Leslie, of No. 7, Barrackpore, in Bengal, Attorney at Law, for a simple apparatus for taking photo-micrographs. (Filed 16th August 1895); Henry Fornaro, Engineer and Contractor, at No. 17, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta, for making a good serviceable cement. (Filed 22nd August 1895); Robert Jamieson Browne, Electrical Engineer, at present Electrician to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, 16, Strand Road, Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, East India, for punkah-pulling, or causing any such similar oscillating movement. (Filed 21st August 1895.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privileze, in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—William Anderson, of 3, Whitehall Place, in the City of Westminster, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for purifying water. (From 26th Sept. 1895 to 25th September 1895); Henry Lewis Doulton, of the Albert Embankment, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, England, Potter, for improved sanitary appliances in connection with public and private latrines adapted to the use of the natives of India. (From 9th October 1895 to 8th October 1895.); Arthur Thomas Collier, Gentleman, of Caterham Valley, Surrey, England, for improvements in telephone receivers, usable also as transmitters. (From 5th February 1896 to 4th February 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Mr. W. O. Felt's invention for improvements in lubricators. (Specification filed 19th May 1891); Mr. A. H. Hobson's invention for improved apparatus for use in making extracts from and otherwise treating soluble or partially soluble substances by means of steam pressure and heat. (Specification filed 19th May 1891); Mr. W. Burnley's invention for an improvement in galvanic batteries. (Specification filed 20th May 1891.); Invention of the Harmonious Colouring Company, Limited, for a new or improved system of harmonious colouring. (Specification filed 21st May 1891.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 18°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

CONSOLS and 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan were quoted in London yesterday at 107¼ and 117, ex-div., respectively. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 30 7-16d. per oz.; while 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper was 3-16 per cent. lower at £59 13-16, and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was unchanged at 1s. 1 3-16d. French Rentes remained at 102½, and Paris Exchange on London was slightly less at 25·27½ fcs. From New York no quotations are to hand, owing to yesterday having been a holiday.

The price of Linseed was 37 3-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market flat in tone.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed yesterday with a hardening tendency; Surats quiet, and Arrivals firm. Spot Mid.-Americans was unaltered at 4 7-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in both the nearer and more distant positions, with extreme quotations at 4 5-32d. and 4 9-32d. for September-October and for January-February deliveries, respectively. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats; Imports, 2,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

No advices come from New York, yesterday having been a holiday.

Prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 to-day, in our local Cotton market, while the tone has been steady and business done to a moderate extent. 300 Bales Bhagulcote at Rs. 180, 100 each of Bengal and Compta at Rs. 170 and Rs. 200 per candy, respectively, have been purchased by Exporters; and 1,500 bales have been bought by the Mills, made up of 500 bales Bhownugger at Rs. 201; 400 Indore at Rs. 180: and 200 each of Antni, Barsi, and Ujein at Rs. 173, 124, and 185 per candy, respectively.

WHEAT.—No change is reported in quotations; the market is steady, and business passing to a small extent. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs. 4 4 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent.....	„ 4 3 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„ 3 14 6	„
Red Delhi.....	„ 3 11 0	„
Hard yellow.....	„ 3 8 0	„
Red Ahmedabad.....	„ 3 13 0	„
Hard Red.....	„ 3 6 0	„

SEEDS.—The market is quiet, and business small; Rapeseed has declined 1 anna, and prices are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat	„ 6-14-0 „ „ 6-15-0	„
Do do Cawnpore	„ 6-10-0	„
Do Red do	„ 6-1-0 „ „ 6-2-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,019 bales.
Wheat.....	3,072 cwts.
Linseed.....	1,141 „
Rapeseed.....	1,195 „
Poppyseed.....	727 „
Castorseed.....	3,780 „
Rice.....	1,673 „

FREIGHTS are dull. There is little or no enquiry even at lower rates.

EXCHANGE.—The market was quiet at opening this morning, and rates were quoted at 1s. 1 11-32d, for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the former was taken, but we heard of no Merchants' Bills offering, though re-sellers came into the market and were willing to sell at 1s. 1 3-8d. Telegraphic, for a month forward; buyers, however, were not to be found. Calcutta rates came firmer later on, when our market also became firm, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 1 11-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 3-8d.	„
Credits, 3 do.	...1s. 1 7-16d.	„
Francs, 3 do.	...141¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 107 7-8 for Money and 107 5-8 for Account, rates declined to 107 3-4 and 107 7-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which latter quotations they closed in a quiet market.

SHARES have been neglected, there having been only a slight movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, with a downward tendency. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 65 lower, as also are Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 2½; New Great Eastern, Rs. 10; Sassoon, Rs. 25; and Sun Mills, Rs. 5 per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1895 on 1,574·22 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	1,32,000	4,000	2,58,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	73	79	2	154
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	8,29,638	12,93,009	37,494	21,60,671
Total for 8 weeks ...	9,51,638	14,25,009	41,494	24,18,671
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,667	2,21,589	4,556	3,47,813
Per mile of Ry do.	71	134	3	208
Total to corresponding date do.	9,85,450	18,42,222	41,945	28,69,617

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 89,303
Ditto to date..... „ 4,51,516

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21th August 1895, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	81,000	91,000	4,000	1,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	175	201	9	383
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	5,61,238	7,55,023	33,354	13,53,615
Total for 8 weeks ...	6,45,238	8,50,023	37,354	15,32,615
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	75,527	1,20,458	23,315	2,19,300
Per mile of Ry do.	164	261	51	476
Total to corresponding date do.	6,14,719	8,76,487	62,908	15,54,114

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 40,300
Ditto to date..... „ 21,499

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August, 1895 on 115·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	4,200	20	6,220
Or per mile of Railway	17	37	.....	54
For previous 7 weeks of half-year..	16,042	43,466	123	59,571
Total for 8 weeks ...	18,042	47,666	143	65,791
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	687	409	15	1,111
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	9	1	25
Total to corresponding date do.	4,358	2,646	180	7,184

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,109
Ditto to date ..... „ 58,607

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 24th August 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	...	...		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	31,345	27,466	3,879	...	...	9,081
Parcels, &c.	35,102	39,593	...	...	...	1,51,768
Goods				4,491		
Other earnings	3,333	7,769	...	4,435	...	10,572
Total for week	69,780	74,827	..	5,047	...	...
Aggregate ..	5,21,769	5 93,190	...	...	...	71,421

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DEANE—September 3, at Bombay, the wife of James Roche Deane, of a daughter. (Irish papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895.

A BOOK of selections from papers relating to a survey settlement is scarcely the place where one would look for a discussion regarding marriage and its value or otherwise in the social economy of a community. But such a discussion is to be found in the recently issued "Papers relating to the Revision Survey Settlement of the Anand Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate." The rate of increase in the population is there extremely small, a fact due to the large number of celibate Kunbi men. The Deputy Superintendent, Gujerat Revenue Survey, who seems to look upon this state of affairs as a great evil, gives some examples from his note-book of various typical villages both in this and a neighbouring taluka where half and in some cases two-thirds, of the marriageable men of the caste are bachelors. A special census taken a year or two back showed that the Kunbi population of the taluka had decreased in twenty-one years to the extent of eight per cent., thus minimising the increases of population amongst other castes. On the ground that the Kunbis are the backbone of the agricultural population, Mr. Fernandez considers that this subject "demands, in the interest of the public good, the best and most earnest attention our Revenue Officers can give." Generally speaking they are confronted with a precisely opposite condition of things, so that the question of questions in the near future seems likely to be how to provide for the wants of the rapidly growing population of the Empire. Indeed, it is so refreshing to find a caste where marriage customs tend to restrict the number of nuptials, and consequently to keep the population stationary, that there is no ground for surprise that Mr. J. De C. Atkins, who was then Collector of Kaira, should treat the matter somewhat lightly. He points out that the existence of some bachelor adults in a community is not ordinarily thought alarming, and that except in India it is not even unusual. He suggests that on the whole it is better that the birth-rate should be kept low by a partial abstention from marriage, than that a disastrous expansion of the population should be unchecked save by an abnormal death-rate.

But while saying this, Mr. Atkins shows his sense of the practical importance of the question by briefly explaining how it is that weddings are such expensive luxuries in this community. A Lewa Kanbi boy can marry into a family of lower social rank, but a girl cannot do so. Consequently a boy of the caste, living in *kulin* villages, in other words villages which rank high in the rural table of precedence, is a source of wealth to his parents as he may marry either a *kulin* or a *non-kulin* girl, getting in either case a dowry and in the latter case a very heavy one. On the other hand a *kulin* girl is "an expensive nuisance," as Mr. Atkins puts it, to her parents, for "she must marry, she must marry a *kulin*, and she must have a dowry." The result of this state of affairs is to give poor parents of *kulin* girls no particular desire to see their daughters grow up to womanhood, and it is said that mothers neglect to nourish their female children, thus adding materially to the death-rate. In order to check this evil, a former Collector of Kaira, by direction of Government, and in conjunction with the caste leaders, took steps to diminish marriage expenses, especially as regards a girl's dowry. Indeed, it was made a criminal offence to spend more than a specified sum, and those who break this sumptuary law are still punished. Only at the last meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. Birdwood informed Mr. Mehta that Government annually receive from the Collector of Kaira statistics of prosecution for breaches of the marriage expenditure rules, with remarks appended. Amongst the *non-kulins* it is the son and not the daughter who is the expensive luxury, for a wife has to be purchased for him. Many of the poor *non-kulins* are unable to find the money for this purpose, and their sons have either to remain bachelors all their lives or to buy wives for themselves. To judge from the figures given by Mr. Fernandez the latter class of men must be very numerous, for it is they alone who remain bachelors. Mr. Atkins seems to think that the subject is one which need not have been dwelt upon by Mr. Fernandez, but inasmuch as the Settlement Officer is bound to report on all the circumstances affecting the material welfare of the community whose land taxes are to be revised, Mr. Fernandez would scarcely have been justified in passing over this phase of the social economy of the people without remark. As Mr. Reid, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, says, the matter is certainly one of importance to the agricultural prosperity of the district.

Coming to the questions more immediately affecting the re-assessment of the Anand Taluka, it is satisfactory to find that good progress was made during the currency of the previous settlement. The small area of waste land remaining has been absorbed by cultivation; and communications have been greatly improved by the passing of the railway through the heart of the taluka, thus giving direct connection with Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India. The railway has had the result of considerably increasing the demand for rice and tobacco, the staple products of the district, and in consequence prices have risen considerably. "The taluka has prospered in every way," says Mr. Fernandez (apparently forgetful for the moment of the large number of bachelors in it), "because," he continues, "it is blessed with most excellent soil; drainage from the north and north-east passes through it, making compensations for short rainfall, whenever that occurs; its land commands a high value, and as regards railway communication its advantages are unique." In two-thirds of the taluka the assessment during the now expired period of the settlement was less than that previously imposed, and has all through been collected in full with little or no serious pressure. It is true that there has been a decline in the number of agricultural cattle, horses, sheep and goats, but this has been mainly brought about by a reduction in the area of grazing land. On the other hand, the number of wells and milch cattle have increased in consequence of the larger trade in tobacco and dairy produce which the railway facilities have called into existence. The Deputy Superintendent proposed, under these circumstances, to raise the pitch of rates to a moderate extent so as to approximate to the rates sanctioned in the talukas already brought under revision settlement. He proposed to divide the taluka into four groups graduated with reference to the fertility of the soil and the advantages of position with dry crop rates of Rs. 6-8, Rs. 5-12, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-4. The first group consists of the chief town (if this term may be used for so small a place as Anand) and two adjacent villages; the second, of thirty-three villages lying in proximity of the main railway line to Petlad and the southern half of the Godhra branch; the third, of seventeen hamlets situated near the northern half of the Godhra branch; and the fourth, of thirteen villages on the east and south-east borders of the taluka. The water rates submitted by Mr. Fernandez were Rs. 5, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 4, and Rs. 3. While agreeing in the main with these recommendations, Mr. Atkins proposed the transfer of a few of the villages into a different group to that scheduled by Mr. Fernandez and the creation of a fifth group for five villages, unfavourably situated on the banks of the Mahi, making the rate Rs. 3-12 instead of Rs. 4-4. Mr. Ozanne, however, took a different view, and pointed out to Government that the high percentage of enhancement in the villages in question was an unavoidable result of the exceptional leniency with which they were treated at the original survey. He expressed an opinion that the reduction of water-rate which he had proposed would make sufficient allowance for the peculiar disadvantages of the places concerned. Lord Sandhurst's Government, however—with a tenderness for the ryot which some critics would do well to note,—have adopted Mr. Atkins' suggestion and placed the villages in a separate low class. As originally submitted, the Deputy Superintendent's proposals would have enhanced the assessments by 20·76 per cent., but owing to the lowering of the water-rate and the creation of a fifth group this percentage has been reduced, and the enhancement as finally fixed will stand at a figure which the most zealous upholder of low assessments will find it difficult to condemn, in view of the growth of the prosperity of the taluka during the last thirty years.

WITH commendable promptitude, the annual administration report of the Cambay State for the year ending May 31 last has been issued by the Dewan, Mr. Madhavram Harinarayan. The report is of especial interest, inasmuch as it places on record the principal events of the first complete year since the restoration of his Highness the Nawab to full powers, and it may at once be said that the record goes to show that the Ruler of the State has in no way forfeited the confidence shown in him by Government in withdrawing the Special Political Agent. It is satisfactory to note that during the cold season the Nawab went into camp, and visited various villages in the State, thus enabling the ryots to bring any grievance they might have directly to the notice of their Sovereign. The Survey Settlement, introduced while the Nawab was still only the nominal ruler, seems to have worked fairly well, but out of a total fixed land revenue of four lakhs, there is a decrease of over thirteen thousand rupees, on account of land thrown up. It seems that this state of things (partly neutralised by the quantity of land taken up) will last for another four years, as remission is to be given on account of the full survey rates for that period. In view of the fact that the season was an unfavourable one, the revenue collections were satisfactory, only Rs. 12,453 remaining unpaid at the close of the twelve months out of the total due. The Durbar seems to treat cultivators who are in arrears in respect to previous years with every consideration, for in some cases the debt has been forgiven and in others care has been taken to fix the instalments of arrears payable by defaulters with due regard to their individual circumstances. The quantity of cultivable area lying waste has increased from the previously high percentage of 25·74 to 26·32. The chief reason why one-fourth of the cultivable land remains untilled is that a lage volume of water from the Matar and Nadiad talukas of the Kaira Collectorate finds its way into the Cambay villages and submerges many acres of land. This fact has been fully recognised by the Bombay Government, and a scheme for improving the drainage of the villages in question has been drawn up by the Executive Engineer of the Kaira District, for the consideration of the Durbar. Meanwhile a channel has been excavated from the village of Daloli to Kasbara, to allow the water to pass off to the Sabarmati river, and it is hoped that this preliminary measure will be of great use in rendering a large area of waste land fit for cultivation. As already hinted, the year was not a good one for cultivators; owing to excessive rainfall in September and October, the outturn of wheat and other food stuffs was below the average, and cotton was a poor crop. Cotton, however, is not very extensively grown, no less than eighty-five per cent. of the area under cultivation being devoted to good crops. A distinct step in advance during the year was the setting apart of land in every village for free-grazing. Another forward movement was the passing of an Act incorporating the more important principles of the Local Boards and Village Sanitation Acts of the Bombay Presidency. The panch constituted in each village under this measure will be presided over by the revenue vahivatdar, and its revenue will be derived from three sources—Local Funds, "the district charity fund for the use of the village," and voluntary contributions from the villagers towards a particular work. The duties of the panch almost synchronise with those of Local Boards and Municipalities in British districts, but the "Parish Councils" of Cambay have no power to levy taxes. The criminal statistics show a considerable increase in the amount of property stolen, and at the same time, a decrease in the proportionate amount of stolen goods recovered. Mr. Foard, the Police Superintendent, by way of explaining this unsatisfactory phenomenon, states that four cases of heavy theft were reported, but on an enquiry being instituted there was no *prima facie* reason to believe that these offences had been committed. The cases, however, remained on the crime register, thus swelling the total figures of stolen property, and diminishing the percentage of recoveries. In view of the recent discussion between Government and the Kathiawar States regarding proposed improvements of the ports of these Feudatories, it is interesting to note that Mr. Harinarayan calls special attention to the want of proper facilities at the port of Cambay. He points out that the bunder is separated from the customs office by two miles of mud, sand, and silt, and that the cost of carting imported goods across this slough of despond is equal to the freight paid for goods from Bombay to Cambay. The advantages of cheap transport by water are consequently lost. As a remedy the Durbar propose to improve the communication between the harbour and the customs office by deepening the old channel, which in course of years has been silted up, thus enabling the coasting vessels to anchor higher up towards the town. It is proposed to commence this work after the rains. Since the introduction of the Tariff Act, the Government of India, for obvious reasons, have viewed with little favour plans for improving the harbours of Native States, but it is not likely that serious objection will be offered to the moderate proposals of the Cambay Durbar.

SOME discussion arose a short time ago as to the liability of an Accident Assurance Company to pay the amount of insurance in a case wherein an officer had been shot by a sepoy, who ran amuck. The company held that the officer's death did not result from an accident, but from felony, and the company refused to pay. Since then the American courts have held that murder is "accidental," and deaths from culpable homicide must be paid for on an accident assurance policy. The British companies are, it seems, disposed to agree with the finding of the courts of the United States, and foremost among evidences of their having taken this view is the announcement made by Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., the chief agents of the Sun Life Assurance Co., of India, that henceforward they will regard as accident, murder, fatal assault inflicted intentionally or otherwise, and that the risks of death and injury caused by a man running amuck shall also be regarded as covered under an accident policy. We are glad to call attention to the amendment, which is of the utmost importance in India, the more so as we have all along been strongly of opinion that no distinction of the kind now removed should ever have been made.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, application was made to Mr. Justice Starling, the presiding judge, for a traverse to the next Sessions of the case against Francis Xavier Fonseca, who is charged with the murder of one Duarte by the administration of strychnine, on the ground that more time was required to prepare the defence. After hearing counsel, his lordship declined to accede to the application, but fixed the trial for Monday, the 30th inst.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.I.E., has been appointed by Government a trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, deceased.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naderi (Captain McAllister) obtained her port clearance on Monday and left the Prince's Dock, at 8 a. m., yesterday, for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers, but when she reached the Middle Ground Island, her propeller would not work, and it was found that the two blades were broken and lost. She then did not proceed further, but anchored opposite the Custom Bunder, and last night entered the Dock, where her cargo will be discharged and the blades will be renewed, after which she will proceed on her voyage.

MR. JOSEPH MCDERMOTT, Superintendent of Police, D. Division, has obtained privilege leave for three months from Friday next, and goes to Europe by the next mail steamer.

"RICH gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind;" but this was not exactly the experience of Mr. Isaac Friend, who has been summoned by his sweetheart, Miss Nellie Scheltzer, to the Stipendiary's Court at Sheffield on a charge of appropriating a diamond ring. The article was an engagement ring which Mr. Friend had given to Miss Scheltzer; but the young lady, though apparently willing to part with Mr. Friend, exhibited a decided disinclination to relinquish this souvenir of affection. Somehow, nevertheless, the diamond ring had found its way back into the gentleman's possession, and how this had come about was the question which the Sheffield stipendiary was called upon to decide. Unhappily, the principal parties were not agreed, and their respective stories could not by any possibility be both true. Miss Scheltzer's account was that her lover, irritated by some pecuniary differences between himself and her father, had resorted to a cunning stratagem. While walking with her in Norfolk Park, he casually remarked that she was wearing this tender symbol on the wrong finger. Thereupon Miss Scheltzer took it off, and her treacherous

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MALAGASY EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

According to French news received from Madagascar, dated 8th August, forty per cent. of the French troops were unfit for duty.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY MR. M'CARTHY.

SEPT. 3.

A Manifesto issued by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, denounces as treasonable the party nominating Mr. Murphy, the Healyite, for South Kerry in opposition to Mr. Farrell, the Nationalist Party nominee.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Mr. Pillsbury, a young American, won the Chess Tournament at Hastings, defeating the greatest masters of the game.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

BERLIN, SEPT 2.

On the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor William sent a most cordial telegram to Prince Bismarck, extolling his services during that period.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND SOCIALISTS.

SEPT. 3.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William in a speech at the Guards dinner, last night, on the occasion of the anniversary of Sedan, spoke of the Socialists as a treasonable rabble for daring to vilify the founder of the Empire, and his Majesty appealed to the Army to resist them.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE CHITRAL DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Sir George Robertson held a Durbar, yesterday, to formally instal the new Mehtar. The Durbar was very largely attended. After interviewing the new Ministers on behalf of the Government of India, Sir George Robertson returns to India.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The trade statistics reports for the past four months are available to-day. The import trade shows a decline in consequence of the remarkable falling off in imports of cotton goods. The export trade also shows a most unsatisfactory decline, due chiefly to the great decrease in teaseeds. In other respects the export trade is on the whole satisfactory. The import of silver, however, is very much smaller than usual, amounting to 235½ lakhs. If this rate is maintained for the rest of the year we shall have the total import for the year of 7 crores, or about 5½ crores net. The total import duties amount to 127 lakhs, of which nearly 39 lakhs represent the cotton duties.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 7th Bombay Lancers, now located in Waziristan, at Fort Sandeman, will be relieved by the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

The Seaforth Highlanders Mountain Battery has been ordered to return to India from Chitral immediately.

THE ZHOB FRONTIER ROADS.

The Zhob Frontier roads have just been completed, and are now quite ready for transport.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Legislative Council, which was to have been held on Thursday, has been postponed for a week by order of the Viceroy. The list of business remains unaltered. It has now practically been decided that Mr. Woodburn succeeds Mr. Mackenzie.

FATAL AFFRAY AT DHULIA.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

News has been received in Poona of a fatal collision between the police and Mahomedans in Dhulia, in the Khandeish District, on the 1st instant. News of the intended riot reached the Collector, who went in the native town and found a large crowd of Mahomedans in the enclosure of a mosque. They were armed with stones and sticks. The Collector tried to pacify them, but in seizing one noisy Mahomedan he was surrounded and pushed into an enclosure. As he appeared in danger, the Bhil sepoys fired on the crowd, killing eight and wounding over twenty. The Collector got away by another door, but could not reach the police for some time. No riot between the Hindus and Mahomedans occurred, and there is quiet apparently everywhere now. The cause of the gathering is supposed to be the objection of the Mahomedans to the Hindus playing music past their mosque.

CAPT. OTTLEY AND LIEUT. LLOYD.

Captain Ottley, of the King's Own, and Lieutenant Lloyd, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, who are suffering from typhoid fever, General Nairne is glad to say, are much better.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, left, here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 2.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107½ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 13-16
Bar Silver	30 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyuch is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Cable Aden and Zanzibar interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted between Busrah and Bagdad.

Bhamo route to China interrupted within the British frontier.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

The Poona Steeplechases were held, this afternoon, at Yerrowda. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The course was in very good condition. The jumps were well arranged, Captain Wells-Cole, the honorary secretary, having taken great pains to do everything in perfect order. The officers of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and also the 28th Pioneers, were "at home." The Band of the latter was in attendance. The following are the results :—

"The Bombay Presidency Grand Military Galloway Steeplechase."—Rs. 2,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency with a startinz sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Weights —Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st 8lbs., C B.'s 13-3 to carry 10st 12lbs. W for inches. Penalties—winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. extra. Allowances—Gentlemen riders who have never won a chase of the advertised value of Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs. Distance—2 miles over the Yerrowda Steeplechase course.

Capt Ross's, b a gal Bismillah, 11st 8lb, Owner 1
Maj Milton's and Capt Wells-Cole's g a gal Kilmore, 11st 3lbs, Mr Fielden 2
Mr Pritchard's b a p Pathan, 10st 2lbs, Mr Johnes 3
Mr Bond's, g a p Sirdar, 10st 5lb, Mr Bond 0

After one false start, they went away on even terms. Kilmore took the lead, Pathan and Bismillah being in close attendance. At the fourth jump Sirdar fell down, but the rider soon saddled, and jumped the big water jump opposite the stand. Afterwards he refused to jump any more, after two more jumps Kilmore leading easy, Pathan being second, and Bismillah a bad third, but at the last jump Bismillah was well ridden up by his owner, and jumped beautifully to take a good run for home. He beat the favourite by a short head, Pathan coming a good third.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Kilmore ; 2 to 1 against Bismillah ; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

"The Ganeshkhind Chase."—Rs. 500. For all Arabs, Bombay Presidency C.-Bs. and Galloways of all classes which have not won Rs. 500 in the aggregate. Weights.—C.-Bs. 12st., Arab 11st. Penalties—Winners of a chase of the advertised value of Rs. 199 once 4lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. Allowances—A. Galloways allowed 7lbs., and C. B. Galloways 14lbs. G Rs. who have never won a chase of the advertised value of Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs. Distance—2 miles.

Mr Fielden's b a h FitzWilliam, 10st 9lbs, Owner 1
Maj Walter's ch a g Buttercup, 10st 11lbs, Owner 2
Mr Pritchard's g a gal Poggle, 10st 2lbs, Mr Johnes 3
Capt Liebert's ch a a Wagner, 12st 9lbs, Owner 0

A good start was made. Poggle took the lead, and jumped well. Near the third jump FitzWilliam took the opportunity of jumping well, and was nicely ahead off, and maintained the position till finishing. At the turn Buttercup came up strongly, but was soon beaten by FitzWilliam, who won by four lengths, Poggle coming a bad third.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Wagner ; 2 to 1 against Buttercup ; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

"The Poona Grand National Steeplechase."—Rs. 2,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 20 for the second. For all Horses which are Maiden chasers and which have not won a flat race or hurdle race of the advertised value of Rs. 500 and which are qualified under condition 2. To be ridden by gentleman riders. Weights—W A C raised 2½ stone. Allowance—G R's. who have never won a chase of the advertised value of Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs. Distance—2 miles.

Mr Locke's br aus Newsboy, 11st 5lbs, Mr West 1
Mr Burder's b aus g Imperial, 11st 7lbs, Capt Ross 2
Mr Champion's br aus g Kettledrum, 11st 2lbs, Capt Leeky. 3
Capt Butler's br aus g The Romp, 11st 9lbs, Mr Bond 0
Mr Jonnes' b aus g New Moon, 11st 2lbs, Owner 0
Mr Fielden's ch aus g Flying Dutchman, 10st 9lbs, Owner .. 0

At the start Newsboy jumped away well, with Imperial second, and Kettledrum third. This order was maintained throughout the whole course. The rest were nowhere. Turning home, Newsboy was kept well in hand. Imperial and Kettledrum were running for the second place, Newsboy winning easy.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Newsboy and Imperial ; 4 to 1 against Kettledrum and New Moon ; 6 to 1 against The Romp ; and 10 to 1 against Flying Dutchman.

"The Yerrowda Chase."—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Galloways 13-3 and under. Weights—English and Colonials 12st., Arabs 11st. 4lbs., C. Bs. 10st. 10lbs. W. for 1. Penalties—Winners of a chase of the advertised value of Rs. 199 once 4lbs., oftener 7lbs extra. Allowances—G. R's who have never won a chase of the advertised value of Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr H C Burder's g aus gal Native Cat, 11st 6lbs, Mr Dimsdale 1
Mr Pritchard's b a gal China, 10st 13lbs, Mr Johnes 2
Mr Littleton's g a gal Saood, 11st 4lbs, Capt Ross 3

At the start Native Cat took the lead, Saood being close in attendance, but he soon lost ground. Near the fourth jump a good race ensued for home, Native Cat winning easy, and Saood coming in a bad third.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Native Cat ; 2 to 1 against Saood ; and 4 to 1 against China.

THE PARSI TEAM'S DEFEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A number of letters has appeared in your columns about the recent defeat of the Parsi team at the hands of Europeans, but none seems to give the right version of the defeat. Although I was not present at the contest, I have read with great interest in the papers the graphic reports of the match, and attribute the Parsi team's defeat merely to the admirable stand made by Poore and Greig against the once formidable onslaught of the Parsi bowling and their excellent fielding. It is mere idle nonsense to lay the blame of their defeat to the delivery of this or that bowler. It does not redound to their credit or to their interests as sportsmen to attribute their defeat to other than the right cause. They had put up in their first and second innings the admirable total of 132 and 135 runs respectively, and if their bowling had proved as formidable "as they had expected" and they won the match, we would never have seen the cloud of dust raised at the delivery of Mr. Sinclair or at the unfairness of the umpires.—Yours, &c.,

A GAEKWADI PARSI.

Nowsaree, Sept. 2.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I gather from a letter, published in the "Bombay Gazette" of Friday last, that the Crown of Portugal has been pleased to pledge his royal word towards the establishment in Salsette and Bassein of schools, where Catholic children may receive secular and religious instruction. Although such is the case, appeals have been made to charitably-disposed persons of other nationalities, for pecuniary aid towards the maintenance of schools established by the Bombay East Indian Association. Until the King of Portugal declares his inability to redeem the promise, appeals for pecuniary assistance would be more fittingly directed to that quarter. Every community has its needs. Others have no good reasons to help those whom help has been promised by a Royal patron.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for to-day, to commence at 5-15 p.m., sharp :—

I.—"Ball and Peg Competition," barebacked, for horses or ponies. To knock a ball off a post with the butt of the spear, reverse spear, and take a peg.

II.—"Jumping Competition." Horses.

III.—"Late-for-Dinner Stakes." Gentlemen to ride over a hurdle to lady, carrying an evening tie. Ladies to tie the ties, gentlemen to ride back over the hurdle, best tied tie to win, if not last home. Competitors to provide their own ties.

IV.—"The Mazagon Cup," for ponies 13·3 and under will be run under Guzerat Pigsticking Rules:—

First Heat : Major Simpson, Captain Pinney, Mr. Birkett, and Mr. Procter.

Second Heat : Mr. Fischer, Mr. Fairclough, Mr. Sitwell, and Mr. Peile.

V.—"Trotting Race," for horses or ponies, if there is time after the other events.

"Note."—Entries for No. IV. close at midday on Monday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBR 2.

10 p.m.	79·9

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	78·7
3 p.m.	79·9
4 p.m.	80·5

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 16.

ALTHOUGH the first two attempts to establish direct steam communication between Manchester and the Persian Gulf ended in failure the regular sailings inaugurated in the beginning of April by Messrs. Bucknal Bros., managers of the British and Colonial Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have been well supported, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made by other lines to retain the trade through the old channels. A Lancashire paper states that although competition has reduced freights to a minimum all round, whenever a direct Manchester boat is on the berth the merchants give it an almost exclusive support, appreciating no doubt the advantage of having the packages placed in the ship's hold in Manchester, not to be disturbed until they are at Bushire or Bussorah, instead of railing them to Birkenhead and having them again transhipped at Kurrachee or Bombay, as is commonly done by other lines taking Persian Gulf cargo. The next direct boat will be the fine steamer Zulu, 310 feet long, 40½ feet broad, and 17½ feet deep, with a registered tonnage of 1,787 net and 2,746 gross, and a cargo capacity of about 4,250 tons. This steamer, which is now in her way homewards, will leave London on the 21st inst., Cardiff on the 30th inst., and Manchester on September 3 for Bushire and Bussorah, taking goods for Bagdad.

How long is the accumulation of gold in the Bank of England, more particularly with regard to the resources of the market, likely to continue ? During the past fortnight there has been an addition to the bankers' balances of just upon 2½ millions, raising the market's supply of cash to the phenomenal total of 44½ millions. During the same period there has been an increase in the banking reserve of about a million and a quarter, the reserve now standing at upwards of 29½ millions. Approximately about a million of the increase in "other deposits" has been due to the large receipts of gold from abroad, while another million was owing to the redemption of Treasury bills by the Government. There is no indication as yet that this accumulation is likely to cease. The foreign demand for gold is so slight that practically all the arrivals of the precious metal find their way into the Bank of England, and during the next few days further amounts will be received from the United States. It used to be said, to use a slang phrase, that "cheap money bangs everything" ; but according to present appearance this phrase is out of date, for otherwise we should have a very different condition of affairs both on the Stock Exchange and in the country.

It appears that during the American fiscal year ending on June 30 last the exports of wheat from the United States (including flour reduced to terms of wheat) amounted in round figures to 145,000,000 bushels, as against 164,000,000 bushels in 1893-4, 192,000,000 bushels in 1892-3, 225,000,000 bushels in 1891-2, and 106,000,000 bushels in 1890-1. The shipments of 1891-2 were the largest on record, and the average for the four years immediately preceding that mammoth year was only 106,000,000 bushels. The exports of maize (including maize meal) were unusually small in the fiscal year 1894-5, amounting to only 27,000,000 bushels ; there was a partial failure of the United States crop. The exports 1893-4 amounted to 66,500,000 bushels, and the average for five years was 65,000,000 bushels. In this branch of the grain trade Argentina is expected to be a formidable competitor with the United States, as the latest Argentine crop is said to be very large, and there will be a great surplus for export. The new crop of wheat in the United States has been estimated at 430,000,000 to 440,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop has had to contend with unfavourable conditions, but, on the other hand, the spring wheat crop is expected to be unusually large. Including the stock on hand, a total supply for the year 1895-6 of 536,000,000 bushels is estimated. This, it is calculated, after providing for the home consumption would leave 195,000,000 bushels for reserves in the United States and for export. As farm reserves are expected to absorb 55,000,000 bushels, the surplus for export will, if these figures prove correct, be about 140,000,000 bushels, or rather less than the actual export of 1894-5.

Driven thereto by the fierceness of the competition of Germany, Belgium, and France—which has not only wrought startling changes in the measure of foreign and colonial orders, but has even made a considerable inroad upon our home trade—the British Iron Trade has recently had a deputation of employers and workmen on a tour of investigation on the Continent. As will be seen, the constitution of the commission marked a gratifying new departure in the relation of employer and employe. The party consisted of fourteen representatives in all, seven of them representing the employer, and seven of them the workmen organisations. A correspondent of the *Times*, who accompanied the deputation, states that contrary to what was generally expected, the employers on the Continent threw little or no difficulty in the way of the delegation's seeing over their works, and obtaining such other information as was deemed necessary for the end in view. The delegation was received at most of the leading German establishments, including the great works of Krupp, at Essen, with the utmost cordiality. In some cases, as at the Essen Works, they were treated with almost regal hospitality as well. Almost every question propounded was freely and fully answered, and the delegation was in some cases offered opportunities of testing the accuracy of the data afforded by reference to the books of the firm or otherwise. Neither employers nor employed were prepared to find Continental countries so well to the front as they are in all matters of *technique*, and that the general impression arrived at was that England has much to learn from Continental practice and experience. The *Times* correspondent believes that the report will show the success of foreign competition to be less a matter of wages—at any rate, as regards Germany—than has commonly been supposed ; it would not surprise us if the delegation reported that British manufacturers are greatly behind their rivals in the possession of efficient machinery and in the encouragement offered for the development of technical skill. Empassant it may be noted that a shipment of 1,000 tons of steel bars has been made from Youngs-town, Ohio, to England. This is the first occasion upon which steel has been exported from America to Europe.

No surprise need be felt at the indisposition shown both here and on the other side of the Atlantic to do business in American Railway shares, while the currency position remains as unsatisfactory as it is as present, each morning's telegrams bring something fresh either with regard to the action of the silver party, or the condition of the Exchange, or the further shipments of gold and the advices are of a character anything but reassuring to those interested in the welfare of the United States. Gold is now leaving the country at a very rapid rate, and although the Bond Syndicate is making up the deficiency by depositing gold to make up for the amounts withdrawn, as we pointed out yesterday, this cannot go on indefinitely. The report that another bond issue is imminent appears to be at least premature. At present the gold in the Treasury is still well over 100,000,000dols., and every effort will be made to keep it above that figure ; indeed, there is talk of a promise on the part of the syndicate to see that the gold does not fall below that amount.

The weekly takings of the Home Railway companies are reflecting to some extent the improved conditions of trade and the increased spending capacity of the people. For the six weeks of the current half-year to date most of the companies have secured an aggregate gain, the principal exception being that of the North-Eastern, which benefited last year from the Scotch coal strike. The Bank Holiday passenger traffics, too, are of an encouraging nature, as notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, all the companies, apart from a slight falling off in the case of the Tilbury and North-Eastern, have secured larger traffics than for the corresponding period last year. The North-Western, and Great Western have done particularly well during the fortnight, having a gain of £12,610 and £8,730 respectively. The Great Eastern increase, too, is worth special mention, as the receipts were swollen last year by the holding of the Antwerp Exhibition. Not only has there been an increase in passenger receipts, but the amount received for the carriage of goods has also, in the majority of cases, been larger. Altogether the receipts, both from passengers and goods, for the past fortnight, as well as for the six weeks to date, may be regarded, we think, as indicating a more prosperous condition of things generally.

The Committe appointed to consider the question of railway communication with Uganda report that the estimates have been revised and the reduced cost of constructing the 657 miles of railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza is fixed at £1,755,000, or £2,700 per mile. The Committee see no reason why the Uganda Railway could not be constructed and worked by the Government with as much facility as many thousands of miles of railway which have been constructed and worked under a similar system in India and the Colonies. If the construction of a railway be decided on, the recommendations of the Committee are summarised as follows :—That the lake be accepted as the natural terminus to which point the line should be carried as speedily as possible ; that the reduced scheme for the line from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza be adopted ; that the Government raise the capital itself and construct and work the line by its own officers ; that the scheme for the construction of a railway to Kikuyu, with road improvement from that point to Uganda if adopted, be regarded as merely a palliative to existing difficulties of labour and transport.

It would be premature to assume that the movement for the free coinage of silver in the United States is likely to die out. It is quite true that the telegrams from the New York correspondent of the *Times* which have been published lately are apparently intended to convey that impression. But absolute confidence cannot be placed in anything that comes from New York, or even from Philadelphia, with reference to this matter. The financial and commercial classes of the Atlantic States as a whole are—though very far from unanimously—opposed to any attempt on the part of the United States to undertake the solution of the Silver Question single-handed, and many of the highest and most respected authorities in those States—in Boston, for instance,—who are earnest advocates of an international bimetallic solution, have joined in the effort to repress a movement which they believe would not only indefinitely retard an international settlement but would make currency conditions in the United States and elsewhere worse than they are even at present. Actuated by this fear the New York press, Democratic and Republican, have indulged in the most bitter denunciations of the so-called "Silverites ;" and, judging from the specimens which reach us by every mail, the Sound Currency Committee of the New York Reform Club has for some time past been deluging the country with pamphlets directed against the movement. With such influences at work implicit confidence cannot be placed in New York reports as to the actual situation. There is beyond doubt a very large support of the free-coinage movement in the United States, as has been quite recently indicated by the resolutions adopted by the Missouri and Mississippi Democratic conventions ; and though there is clearly a split in the Democratic party on the subject, it must not be forgotten that very many influential Republicans hold the same currency opinions. Not only are there many advocates of international bimetallism in the United States who conscientiously believe that that great country could with free coinage of the two metals in a fixed ratio maintain the parity unaided, but there are vast numbers who believe that even if the ultimate result were the practical establishment of silver monometallism the producing classes would be enormously benefited, whatever might be the consequence to the money lending classes.

An Augsburg report, on the South German textile industries says that July was, for both cotton spinners and manufacturers, a month of quiet working on old contracts. The prices of neither yarns nor cloths showed any important change in any direction, and the slight weakening of the raw cotton market had no influence. New contracts for yarns and cloths, deliveries of which, in consequence of the existing engagements of producers, could only be arranged for the first half of next year, do not appear to have been extensively settled; but it is stated that improved prices were offered to manufacturers. Interest was concentrated on the half-yearly balances, which are said to have been of a character to please the shareholders in both the spinning and weaving companies. The results of the half year's working have, indeed, proved extremely satisfactory, not merely in the cases of the great and peculiarly well situated milli with large reserves, but even in that of the more struggling concerns. An illustration is given of a company which had a balance to the credit of profit and loss of £4,900 for the whole of last year, but which has made a profit of £7,100 for the first six months only of the current year. The prospects for the second half of the year are equally good in the case of all the mills, the production being already well sold. The coloured woven goods branch is also in an improved condition, the fine summer weather having proved very helpful. The calico printers have been quiet. The doubling and sowing cotton mills are fully employed, but still at unremunerative prices, the export trade in several directions having been checked by duties, and English competition in foreign markets being very severe. The worsted yarn spinners are provided with orders, but just now business cannot be described as active.

The industrial future of the South is the subject of a forcible article in the last number of the *North American Review*, the statements and arguments of which are strongly supported by an entirely independent witness whose testimony happens to come to hand at the same time. That the Mexican Gulf country teems in its productiveness, and that the people are full of energy and determination, has long been recognised and discussed. The evidence of Mr. H. D. Nugent, British Consul at Galveston, contained in a full report to the Earl of Kimberley and just issued, is so complete and convincing. Great Britain stands first on the list of countries receiving merchandise from Galveston, 647,372 bales of cotton having been exported there in 1894, an increase of 147,894 bales over 1893, but showing a slight decrease in total value owing to shrinkage of prices. A large but variable trade in oilcake and meal is also done. The total value of exports to Great Britain in 1894, was 20,723,332 dollars. Germany is the market next in importance, 214,971 bales of cotton were exported there in 1894, against 136,748 in 1893. The bulk of the remaining business being in cotton seed oil, oilcake, and meal. France took 182,832 bales of cotton in 1894, against 108,668 in the previous year. Notwithstanding artificial hindrances put forward by competing and vested interests, the progress is that of natural expansion under healthy conditions, and it is pointed out that these minor matters must eventually submit to the adjustment of natural consequences ; and that now a deep water approach is within measurable distance and is expected to be available by the next cotton season, Galveston must become an enormous *entrepot*, and will probably climb rapidly to the position of a great town. Vessels will be able to take full cargoes and proceed direct to sea, saving time and money by the avoidance of lighterage, and at the same time securing other advantages both in cost and facilities. 100 miles river journey will be avoided, pilotage and other dues reduced, and there appears to be every prospect that Galveston will obtain her tribute quite as rapidly as she will be prepared to deal with it.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Rugby football tournament will take place next week as follows :—On Tuesday, the Gymkhana play the Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednagar. On Thursday, 12th instant, the Rangers play the Welsh Regiment from Trimulgherry. The final between the winners of the above two matches will be played off on Saturday. Play will commence each evening at 5 p.m., sharp. Subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards to the meeting will be given a ticket for the specially reserved enclosure. Subscriptions may be sent to T. W. Birkett, Esq., joint hony. secy., Bombay Gymkhana.

IT is stated that Colonel North, who is now on a visit to Ostend, has purchased the sea front from the King's Chalet to Mariakerke. It is understood that he intends to remove the sand lunes which now occupy the ground, and to build right along the esplanade. It will be a large undertaking, and we should imagine (with the *Globe*) that the engineering difficulties to be overcome will be by no means insignificant. If it is successfully carried out, however, it will give Ostend one of the finest sea fronts in Europe, and should be of great benefit to that attractive watering-place.

CRICKET.

A PARSEE XI. *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

THIS match was concluded yesterday afternoon in favour of the Parsees, who were victorious by 121 runs. The visitors finished their second venture with a total of 93, saving the "follow on" by two runs only. Having disposed of the four remaining players of the visitors in half-an-hour for 13 runs, the Parsees, 78 runs ahead of the opponents, played out until lunch time, the score then being 58 runs and 9 wickets down. Bilimoria after lunch did some free-hitting, and being supported by Bharucha raised the total to 91 runs. The next two wickets falling for a mere trifle, the Parsees' second venture terminated in a total of 93 runs. The visitors had now 172 runs to score to win the game, but their men succumbed most feebly to the Parsee attack. They responded with a poor total of 50, leaving the Parsee XI. victorious by 121 runs. The match was concluded at 4-30 p.m., leaving the maidan clear for the polo-players for the rest of the afternoon.

Play was resumed at 11-20, when the wicket had improved considerably. Bapasola and Honeyford, the two not-outs over-night, faced the attack of Driver and Bilimoria. The players put up 12 runs very quickly, and 90 was hoisted within five minutes of the beginning of the game. Bapasola, who was playing a lucky innings all along, skied Driver, but there was nobody to take him, and a run was scored. Honeyford, who now withstood the left-hand slow bowling, was held by Kanga in the slips very cleverly (91-8-9). Oghad joined forces with Bapasola, who after a couple of feeble strokes put up one run more. His partner was caught at the stumps by Spencer, who had taken up his place there instead of Gazdar, the latter being hurt and therefore unable to do duty as wicket-keeper. Just after Bapasola had been joined by Hemo he was disposed of, being held in the slips by Vakil. He returned with a contribution of 45 runs, secured in his usually plucky style, but not without giving a number of chances. The visitors' first venture closed with a total of 93 runs. They were fortunate in saving the follow on by only two runs. Driver came out very successful in bowling, being responsible for five wickets. Kanga, though out of practie, secured the best average Bilimoria got the same average as Driver, but his destruction was not so great.

The Parsees commenced their second innings at 11-45, Sanjana and Vakil being the pioneers. The pair began a steady game, and it nearly took twenty minutes to hoist the first decade. Vakil was held on the cover-point, in the safe hands of Souter (11-1-6). Patel partnered Sanjana, who was displaying a good defence, and the pair were not long in adding 30 runs to the total. After playing for fully an hour, Patel played MacNaughten in the hands of Bapasola behind the stumps (41-2-14). The Parsee captain joined Patel, and the latter succumbed to a leg-break from Bapasola (51-3-24). A rot then set in, and the next four wickets fell for a mere trifle. Bharucha and Bilimoria then made a stand until the game was adjourned for lunch, the score then standing 58, with seven wickets down. Both teams then went to the Esplanade House, where Mr. Tata entertained them at an excellent lunch. The guests included H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

On the resumption of play at 2-30, after lunch, Bilimoria commenced his free hitting unmindful of MacNaughten or Bapasola either. The young man repeated his plucky game. He and Bharucha pulled up the total, adding 30 more runs, Bilimoria played a very fast game, and put up 28 runs to his credit in a very short time. His was a case of hard lines. Bharucha gave a call, but after Bilimoria had run 20 yards out of his crease, shouted "No, no." The ball was quickly returned from the field, but Bapasola dropped it, and if either of the players had attempted to run and save the wicket, it could have been done. But both players stood near the north wicket, and the leather being again passed to Bapasola, the bails were dislodged and Bilimoria had to return to the pavilion. Bharucha was soon after disposed, and Driver and Chinoy could do nothing, and the Parsees' second venture ended in a total of 93, exactly the same number of runs as the visitors knocked up in their first innings. MacNaughten came out very successfully, having captured 5 wickets for 30 runs. Sinclair did not add much to his reputation, but he was responsible for two wickets at the cost of 14 runs.

With 171 runs behind their opponents the Kathiawar XI. tried their strength at the wickets, sending out Sims and Shivshanker against the bowling of Chinoy and Driver, but the bowlers were almost unplayable. Sims having made 3 off Chinoy, the latter succeeded in dismissing his partner (3-1-0). Driver put up a maiden, the first ball of which disposed of Sims (3-2-3). MacNaughten and Bapasola were now together, and the former put up a couple to his credit. Chinoy had charge of the leather, and dismissed three visitors (MacNaughten, Ashby and Sinclair) in one over, which was a maiden (5-5-0), thereby just missing the hat trick. Shivlal and Bapasola made a stand, but the former was smartly held at the wicket (29-3-1). Souter had just joined Bapasola, when the latter was held in the slips (30-7-14). Honeyford and Souter made another stand, and during their patnership added nearly 20 runs to the total score, and Honeyford, who had made good strokes, played Chinoy, feebly to be held by Driver on the short slip (50-8-10). Oghad returned without troubling the scorers, and Hemo was run out before he opened his account. Souter, after a very creditable defence, carried out his bat for 7 runs. The total of the visitors' side was 50, and they lost the match by 121 runs. Chinoy bowled so well for the Parsees during the second venture, that he succeeded in obtaining 8 wickets for 21 runs, which gave him an average of 2·625, and it was due to his bowling and the plucky defence of Sanjana, Patel and Bilimoria, that the Parsee XI. were able to cut such a good figure. Patel played a correct game, Bilimoria a fast one, and Sanjana an extremely steady defence. Below are the scores :—

PARSEE XI.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M H Sanjana, c Shivshanker, b MacNaughten	13	c Bapasola, b MacNaughten	14	
F P Colabawalla, st Bapasola, b Hemo	0	b MacNaughten	0	
P H Vakil, c Bapasola, b Hemo	4	c Souter, b Sinclair	6	
C M Patel, b Sinclair	33	b Bapasola	24	
J N Bharucha, c Souter, b MacNaughten	5	b Sinclair	11	
M D Kanga, b Sinclair	10	c Hemo, b MacNaughten	0	
S B Spencer, b Hemo	16	b MacNaughten	4	
E R Gazdar, c MacNaughten, b Oghad	13	c and b Bapasola	1	
B M Bilimoria, not out	52	run out	28	
K R Driver, b Oghad	0	b Bapasola	0	
N H Chinoy, c Souter, b MacNaughten	5	not out	1	
	Extras	20	Extras	4
	Total	171	Total	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Sinclair	150	31	12	2	† 65	14	8	2
Hemo	90	32	7	3	35	16	1	0
Oghad	60	32	4	2	20	9	0	0
MacNaughten	45	21	2	3	55	31	3	4
Bapasola	40	11	2	0	63	23	5	3

* Bowled 4 no-balls. † Bowled one wide-ball.

KATHIAWAR.

	1s Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sims, b Driver	11	c Kanga, b Driver	3	
Shivshanker, st Gazdar, b Driver	6	b Chinoy	0	
MacNaughten, c Driver, b Kanga	13	c Spencer, b Chinoy	0	
Bapasola, c Vakil, b Bilimoria	15	c Kanga, b Chinoy	14	
Ashby, b Kanga	2	b Chinoy	0	
Sinclair, b Bilimoria	0	c Gazdar, b Chinoy	0	
Shivlal, c and b Bilimoria	0	c Spencer, b Chinoy	9	
Souter, c Bharucha, b Driver	1	not out	7	
Honeyford, c Kanga, b Driver	9	c Driver, b Chinoy	10	
Oghad, c Spencer, b Driver	0	c Gazdar, b Chinoy	0	
Hemo, not out	0	run out	0	
Extras	8	Extras	7	
Total	93	Total	50	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Chinoy	55	15	3	0	75	21	6	8
Driver	90	37	5	5	33	12	2	1
Bilimoria	67	23	6	3	30	7	2	0
Kanga	40	12	3	2	5	3	0	0

A match was played, on Sunday, between the Hindu Friendly Union C. Club and the Mars C. Club. The Hindus went in first and scored 97 runs, to which Mr. Banda and D. D. Joshi contributed 49 and 26, respectively, by sound cricket. The Mars. C. Club scored 81 runs, of which Mr. Dhunjibhoy Mehta scored 15. Thus the Hindus won the match by 16 runs. Mr. Banda bowled well, taking 5 wickets at the cost of 23 runs only.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

THE season here has set in with a rush, and as is usual in Poona, entertainments that would comfortably fill three months are all crammed into three or four weeks. On Tuesday some theatricals in aid of the widows came off at the Gymkhana Club. People who go to entertainments of this sort learn by experience not to expect too much, but taking it all round, the audience seemed well pleased on Tuesday night. I do not wish to be captious and critical, but I must say it is a pity that when people are so kind as to wish

one. At midnight a very excellent sit down supper was served, end soon after this the guests began to depart.

There was a very pretty children's party given by Major and Mrs. Blomfield at their house on Thursday (29th) from 5 p.m. till 7-30 p.m. The children all appeared in fancy dress, and after partaking of a large tea they played games and danced till bed time. Children are always such a marvel to me; it is really quite wonderful the amount they can eat and then dance on the top of it. Some of the children's dresses were really lovely, and I hope some other lady or gentleman will give another children's fancy dress party, so that we may have an opportunity of seeing them again before they are out-grown. Master Blomfield as a very minute soldier was most fascinating, and there was a tiny fairy in clouds of tulle and silver wings and other fairies older and more robust. In fact fairies seemed quite the order of the day.

Saturday was the final day of the Presidential assault-at-arms. It began at 2-30, but the grand stand did not fill till considerably later. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst were present with a party from Government House. Captain and Mrs. Davidson had a tent on the ground, where hospitality in the form of tea and coffee, ices and cakes and many other good things, were lavishly dispensed. The musical ride was splendid and well worth seeing, so was also the "cavalry display" and "R. H. A. galloping." The final tug-of-war—British troops, was a tremendous struggle between the Middlesex Regiment and L. Battery, Kirkee, and caused a great deal of interest. After pulling for nearly half-an-hour the former won amid loud cheers. I must not omit to mention the "Physical Drill" by the Detachment, Kolhapur Regiment. It was a marvellous exhibition of strength and skill. After the performances Lieutenant Merewether, in command of the Kolhapur Infantry, was introduced by Captain Davidson to her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, who complimented him on the manner in which the men had performed the drill. At the close of the afternoon Mrs. Nairne kindly distributed the prizes.

The death of Captain Upperton on Saturday morning from enteric fever has spread quite a gloom over the station. He was a favourite with all, and his loss will be sincerely felt. The funeral took place at 7-30 on Sunday morning, the coffin as well as two carriages were litterally massed with lovely floral wreaths and crosses, which testified to the number of his friends in Poona. Deep sympathy is felt for General and Mrs. Blundell in their sad bereavement

A NOTABLE POLO PLAYER.

CAPT. LE GALLAIS, well-known in India is honoured with a place in the Portrait Gallery of Daily this month. He was, says the paper, born in the island of Jersey in the year 1861. He is a member of an old Jersey family, the Le Gallais of La Morge, and was educated first in Jersey, and afterwards studied in Germany for some time. Having chosen the army as his profession, Mr. Le Gallais joined the Jersey Militia, a regiment which has given many gallant and distinguished officers to the British army. In 1881 he received a commission in the 8th Hussars, a corps in which sport has ever been held as a useful part of the training of a cavalry soldier. It was natural, therefore, that when the 8th went to India in 1882, Mr. Le Gallais should be entered to polo. The progress of the young Hussar in the game, of which he is now one of the leading players, was very rapid and we find that in 1883 he was already in the regimental team, and played No. 1 in the Inter-Regimental Tournament at Umballa in the same year. The 9th Lancers, one of the best polo-playing regiments in the army, were the winners from 1883-85. In the last two years of the Lancers' stay in India the 8th on both occasions were in the final ties, and in the next year succeeded in carrying off the honours of victory. A like success followed in 1887, the team on both occasions being made up of Mr. Le Gallais (1), Captain Vesey (2), Captain Henderson (3), and Major Duff (back). Besides shaving the victories gained by his regiment, in which those who have seen Captain Le Gallais play at Hurlingham, cannot doubt that he had no small share; he also played No. 2 in the winning teams of the Poona and Bombay tournaments in 1892-93. When the regiment returned to England, Captain Le Gallais still continued to play his favourite game, and in 1894 he attained what has been the crowning glory of his polo career; he formed one of the band that wrested the Champion Cup from the hitherto invincible Sussex team. Great as was this Victory, and memorable as was the struggle by which it was achieved, we know that to Captain Le Gallais it could be second only to the joy of helping to win for his regiment the Inter-Regimental Cup. The gallant bid for the tournament made last year and this by the 8th will be in everyone's memory, and it has placed the regimental team in a very high position among polo players. To their position in this year's tournament they fought their way by a succession of hardly contested games, and only at last succumbed to the perfect combination of the 13th Hussars team, and the inimitable skill of Captain Maclaren as back and leader of his side.

To write a paper on Captain Le Gallais as a polo player, and to say nothing about ponies or his opinions thereon, would be to leave out a topic which to most of our readers must always be of the greatest interest. Like many other good polo players in India, Captain Le Gallais tells us that he prefers country-bred ponies to Arabs. Quick on their legs, sharp to turn, and able to fly for a short distance, there is no animal so naturally suitable for a polo pony as the Indian country-bred. Since Captain Le Gallais held this opinion, many of these useful animals have passed through his hands during his time of Indian service, and to this day his memory rests affectionately on one good pony named Curlew. "The best of his breed I ever owned" is his verdict. Curlew was not only a polo pony, but the winner of sundry races. Many people say that to race a polo pony spoils him, but Curlew thoroughly understood the difference between a polo match and a race. This good little pony would play, as his owner says, "as steadily the day after he was taken out of training as at any other time." The Indian country-bred pony not having yet found his way to England in any numbers, when playing in England, Captain Le Gallais has been chiefly mounted upon Arabs, of which the two which carried him last year through the whole of the hard-fought Champion Cup contest at Hurlingham, with the exception of a few minutes, are the best. Every polo player will know at once that we refer to White Rose and Johnny. Both are fast ponies, with great pluck, and if in a bumping match with the heavier English or Irish animals they lack weight, yet, as their owner says, "they have never shirked nor put me down, and in the closest match they never winced."

This season a sprained wrist has kept Captain Le Gallais from having as much polo as usual, but the accident had not affected his game. It would be useless and perhaps impertinent to attempt any criticism of Captain Le Gallais's play, but this much we may be permitted to say, that his near side strokes are not only effective, but very neat, and that he possesses the gift of being able to rise to the occasion, and play his best in a close game. Perhaps if we were to be asked when Captain Le Gallais is most brilliant, the reply would be: "When he plays No. 2, and the game is going a little against his side, then you probably see play of a dash and brilliancy combined with good tactics, which can be equalled by but few of our polo players of to-day."

It was a natural question to ask him what match he most delighted in, and the answer was one which it is good to think would be returned by most soldier players.

"After all," he said," no game can compare with the excitement of playing for one's regimental team in the Inter-Regimental Cup." We can bear witness that no games are so good to watch as these.

AMONG the four thousand thieves, professional and unprofessional, who fell upon Paris shopkeepers in the first half of this year were a princess, a countess, a duchess and the daughter of a reigning prince. They were all victims of "kleptomania," and were fined. The fines fed the hungry; for 100,000 francs went to the poor for Paris.

A VIENNA correspondent writes: Archduchess Marie Theresa, wife of the Emperor's brother Charles Louis, has since her return from England taken up her painting again. After staying at Reichenau, at the foot of the Semmering, she went up to the snow-clad Schneeberg to paint Alpenrosen from nature in the open air because their freshness suffers if they are ever so carefully taken to a distance. Besides, they never look so well as they do on the heights. The Archduchess is artist enough to understand this fully. She is accompanied by a lady-in-waiting, Countess Arco, and by her teacher, the painter Irma Komlosy. The three ladies drove to Kaiserbrunn, and thence ascended the mountain on mules. They are staying at a blockhouse which belongs to Archduke Otto, and was built to serve as a hunting-box. The Archduchess will stay three days or more until she has completed a series of studies from nature. In her conversation she often refers to her recent visit to England, which delighted her immensely.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. STANLEY H. DYER, a planter, has been committed to the Sessions before the Kandy District Court for striking a labourer with his fist and knocking six teeth out of his head.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 24th August, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,211, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,16,492, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,96,053 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 3,503), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 230-10-5. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,86,996-4-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 222-9-10.

THE aeration of the water, says the *Engineering News*, of a large storage reservoir by means of compressed air, to be furnished from an air compressor on a small steamboat to be placed on the reservoir, is reported as proposed by the Butte City Waterworks Co., of Butte, Mont. The work will be carried on only during the hot weather. It is evidently intended to prevent the development of unpleasant odours or tastes in the water due to stagnation and the growth of large numbers of minute organisms in the water.

WRITING of the fruit of Assam, a correspondent says that the *bogri* is somewhat like the sloe, only larger. "I have tasted them ripe, but cannot say much of them, but they make very good jam, only you must not spare the sugar. This has been a most wonderful year for peaches, and on some trees, a friend of mine says, they were so prolific this year that the branches had to be propped up to prevent them breaking. These peaches are, I think, better eaten stewed than *kutcha*. Lichis certainly do very well up here, and I believe that unless you graft them, they take a very long time indeed to bear fruit, I notice nothing is said about oranges now; I think this is the best fruit out and away we get in Assam, the only pity is we do not get them during the rains; how delicious they would be then. The only trouble about orange trees is the amount of looking after they require to keep the borer from them, for if this is not done after the trees arrive at maturity, they will bear a crop or two, and then die out. I remember when the drive up to the Amguri bungalow used to be a sight worth seeing for the orange trees, but the borer got into them, and they are now no more."

A RECENTLY-issued report by the Chemist of the London County Council, Mr. J. Dibdin, has received hardly the attention its interest and importance deserve. Mr. Dibdin has been putting to the test on a large scale theories on the subject of filtration that have only been formulated within the last ten years or so, and it is only within a much shorter period that these theories can be said to have met with any general acceptance. Thr purification of water by filtration was formerly held to be a process of mere mechanical staining and of chemical action. It has lately been contended that to a large extent at least it is a process carried on through the agency of living organisms, and that your filter cels must be managed with a definite and most careful consideration for the health and well-being of countless myriads of microbes. The supply of impurity must bo carefully adapted to the consuming power of these microbes. Mr. Dibdin's experiments conduested on a large scale, have, he believes, shown conclusively that the art of filtration is very largely the art of multiplying these microbes and keeping them in healthy appetite, and that if the business is properly understood there is no reason why a properly-constructed filter should not continue efficient for a quite unlimited period.

"LA VIE CONTEMPORAINE" review is publishing a plea for Stambuloff, written by a Frenchman, who has lived at Sofia. The author, M. Albert Malet, defends his client in the close vivid style that appeals to his French readers. He boldly joins issue, a Paris correspondent says, with the whole French Press, which out of Russomania has separated from other Western nations in its views on Bulgaria, and declares his admiration for Stambuloff's great qualities of statesmanship. M. Malet's evident knowledge of the Bulgarians gives interest to subjects no longer new. He has always an anecdote ready to illustrate a statement of opinion. It is an error of judgment, and even an injustice to judge with our Western minds used to freedom those Easterns emancipated from the Turk but seventeen years ago. Stambuloff, he says, was a statesman of the first rank, a great patriot. After all, his assassinations were very like those of Richelieu. The execution of Montmorency will compare with that of Major Panitza. The Bulgarians are being gradually taught to govern themselves. They are learning. In the next generation manners will be much more softened, but the Bulgarians are just emerged from barbarism. Is it an English or French regime of liberty that would suit people who raise yells of despair when an inspector of education comes into a village to open a board school, who hide their children, and wrench their hair in seeing the latter forcibly taken to school? The rest of the paper contains much interesting information about the new city of Sofia, that great work of Stambuloff.

M. FELIX FAURE'S trip to Dieppe is the first one he has ever taken on a vessel of the French navy. The President, a Paris correspondent says, takes an interest, which may be described as passionate, in seamanship. For years past he has been interested in yachting, and when he was a deputy it was noticed that he constantly wore a scarf pin in gold and enamel representing the flag of the French Yacht Club. Indeed, I believe M. Faure has forgotten to take his name off the rolls of this club, and is therefore still a colleague of yachtmen all over the world. In the course of his drive through Dieppe a cobbler came out or his shop holding up in his arms his little daughter, carrying a large nosegay. Being known to the police, he was allowed to advance up to the carriage, when the President accepted the bouquet and kissed the child. On a ribbon attached to the bouquet was the inscription in gold letters, 'To Felix Faure from Felix Faure." This is really the name of the honest Dieppe cobbler. The President showed he had taken note of this by nodding with a knowing look to his two-fold namesake, and still more by deftly slipping into an envelope a fifty franc note, which an officer handed to the little girl. This anecdote was soon spread all over Dieppe.

IN Paris the first French temperance society has just been founded by Dr. Legrain, physician of the Paris lunatic asylums. The society's pledge, which English abstainers will remark does not enjoin total abstinence, is as follows: "I promise, Firstly, to abstain entirely except on medcal advice from brandy and all liqueurs. Secondly, to make use only in moderation of wine, beer, or cider." It will be interesting, a Paris correspondent says, to see whether the society achieves better success than the society against the abuse of tobacco, whose influence may be asserted to be nil. Certainly all classes in France are fast poisoning themselves not only with spirits, but what is even worse, with essential oils such as those found in absinthe, Vermouth bitters, and every one of the so-called digestive liqueurs however sanctimoniously distilled in convents. The whole Academy of Medicine is agreed that all these pick-me-ups are rank poison, which must lead by degrees to the degeneracy of the race, but I think it most doubtful whether a pledge would have much effect on this fickle race. Most people, moreover, would resent the loss of free will it entails. Some remedy will have some day to be found for the increasing drunkkenness and criminality through drink in France, but as yet one sees none. Legislation has just made an attempt to diminish absinthe drinking by increasing the excise duty, but the financial circumstances of the country prevent the tax being carried up to prohibition point.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS has in preparation a small quarto issue of "The Tragedies, Histories, and Comedies" of Shakespeare, edited by Mr. Furnival. It is to be printed in the "golden type" of the Kelmscott Press. Mr. Theodore Watts's Poems are also to be printed in the same style at the same Press. The Kelmscott edition of "Christabel and Other Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," uniform with editions of Keats, Shelley, and Herricks, will be pulished at thirty shillings, and limited to two hundred and fifty copies, exclusive of eight copies which are to be printed on vellum at eight guineas.

WE draw the attention of our readers to an article in the *Quarterly Review* upon the Armada. At a later date we shall deal with it in relation with some other matters, but meanwhile we think it well to say that this is a strong argument in favour of the strategical value of "Fleet in being." There can be no doubt that a false view has been taken by some writers of the "fleet in being." The *Quarterly* reviewer understands such a force to be one strategically at large, not itself in command of the sea, but capable of denying that command to an adversary—in a word, a force too strong or advantageously placed to be itself masked or contained. Such a fleet may be temporarily evaded, but the true force of its strategic weight still remains operative. Napoleon evaded Nelson's fleet when he carried his forces to Egypt, but the battle of the Nile was the immediate consequence and the utter discomfiture of the French the final result.

THE Duke d'Aumale is a Prince of the House of Orleans, whose conduct might well disarm the hostility of the most uncompromisingly anti-monarchical of French Republicans. As all the world is aware, the Duke d'Aumale has left the chateau of the great Conde at Chantilly to the French Institute by his will—the announcement of that act of splendid generosity being his reply to the decree of expulsion which once banished him from the territories of an ungrateful country. But not content with making his fellow-countrymen the inheritors of Chantilly and its wealth of historical reminiscences, the Duke, as it is now announced, has resolved to purchase the not less famous Chateau d'Amboise in Touraine, with the intention of making it an asylum for soldiers who have been injured on active service, particularly for those who may not be entitled to assistance from the State. The idea of turning one of the historic buildings of the old France into an honourable shelter for the men who have shed their blood in their country's service (says the *Globe*) is worthy of one who has himself achieved distinction alike as a soldier and a historian of France. What the chances of the French Monarchy may be in the future it would, no doubt, be rash to predict; but it is sufficiently clear that they are, according to all appearances, at an exceedingly low ebb in the present. Dynastic considerations, however, have never greatly troubled the Duke d'Aumale. He is, before all things, a Frenchman, and there is no doubt that he is perfectly content to be a citizen of the Republic "de facto," however convinced he may be that he is a member of the Royal Family "de jure." From the practical point of view, that attitude has obvious merits; and if ever the hour of a Restoration should come, the popularity of the House of Orleans would certainly not find itself impaired by the career of a Prince who has known how to heap coals of fire upon the heads of the enemies of his House.

A LADY chirologist describes in the *Palmist* her impression of Mr. Gladstone's hands, gained from half-an hour's close observation of them whilst his luggage was being transferred from the Tantallon Castle to the special train at Tilbury. "He was part of the time in animated conversation, so that I saw the wonderful gestures and the immense power and individuality of the Jupiter finger. That Jupiter finger is short, but very heavy. But what seemed to me most remarkable was the very long Apollo finger, not half a nail's length shorter than the Saturn, and the Mercury, very pointed, the same length from the tip of the Apollo, so that the Mercury was really only a nail's length shorter than Saturn. The nails of both hands were very bright and clear and pale in colour, and the hands very white. I could not, of course, see the Lines or Mounts, excepting Luna, which was very large from the percussion." What all this means is perhaps somewhat hazy to the uninitiated.

A PIECE of grim pageantry is condemned to disappear from provincial France. There is no tourist that has not seen in remote country towns the viaticum carried in possession through the streets. There was something nobly impressive in this public ministration of the last unction, and sad as the occasion was, the robes of the priest, the solemnity of his office, gave a passing picturesqueness to the sober life of to-day. But religious feeling is not without its violence in rural France, and the carriage of the viaticum has now and again caused opposition and even riot. Accordingly, in the interests of peace (may be) or of free-thought, the Mayor of Roubaix ordered that the viaticum should no longer be carried through the streets. The priest appealed, and the Conseil d'Etat upheld the Mayor's decision, and, if Roubaix be a precedent, this ancient procession will be seen no more. We regret it (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), as we regret the disappearance of every time-honoured institution. We regret still more the religious intolerance that can protest against so dignified and simple a ceremony as the carrying of the viaticum to a dying man.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—"In the empire of Fashion a revolution is at hand. The slaves of the tyrant Fashion are toiling and moiling, and the dressmaking dynasties tremble in their shoes. They are to rule no longer, and those whose rulers they have been are now to reign over them. It is the strictly 'personal style' which is to be the fashion. The movement began in England, where ladies have always been allowed a free hand concerning the style of their dress. Some 'miss' with a vein of originality conceived the idea of the picture-hat, built after the fashion of some famous painting, and wore it notwithstanding the fact that it was anything but fashionable. This small departure from orthodoxy spread far and wide, and has now come over to Paris. Frenchwomen are quite open to the suggestions of individualism in fashion, and ladies in prominent social positions who are fair, eloquent, and admired have become advocates of the new gospel. They are now all taking the 'ideas' for the works of art in their wardrobe from the picture galleries. The great masters whose works are kept in the Louvre are made the arbitrators of what is worn. The rule for the great lady is to try the various styles, and to cleave for at least a couple of seasons to that which suits her best. "But even to the great masters the fashionable Frenchwoman does not vow implicit obedience. 'Vive la liberte!' she says, and rejects scornfully the idea of slavishly close imitation of the original. Monstrosities in the dress of past ages, eccentricities, and follies are to be disregarded; for the rest, it is argued, will still be sufficiently original and individual. And so it will come to pass that before many weeks are over we shall see the streets of Paris alive with Marie Antoinettes, with Catherines of Medici, with Pompadours, and with all the rest of the fair women whose portraits are hung in the Louvre. The ladies who have started this modern individualism are earning the greatest applause, and imitators by the score are already arising. It has been said that it might be difficult to find in the dress of the past something to suit every type of woman. But, surely, when the toilettes of the women of all the nations and all the centuries are at the disposal of fashion-hunters, no possible difficulty can arise."

THE curious character of the relations that are growing up between Russia and Menelik should not hide the real character of them from Englishmen. This is not the first time that the Greek Church has been used as a piece of political machinery, and perhaps Menelik is not aware that he is being made a cat's-paw, but it seems likely that Russia will soon throw off the mask. The *Novosti* at any rate does not conceal the game. At Aden and Perim we threaten the Russian sea communications between Europe and Vladivostok, just as we threaten French communications with Tonquin and Madagascar. France may be trusted to make the most of Obock, and according to the *Novosti*, she should maintain a sufficient force in the Indian Ocean. As to Russia, she must strengthen her Mediterranean fleet and keep it ever ready to dash through the Suez Canal, so as to prevent the British and Italian ships at Aden from closing the waterway on the Red Sea side. But at Aden we occupy the interior position, and accordingly the *Novosti* looks to Abyssinia: "We, that is France and ourselves, must see that the Abyssinian coast is protected; the Italians must be driven out and Massowah converted into an Abyssinian naval harbour, which will serve as a base of operations for the Franco-Russian fleet. It is only by carrying out this programme that we can hope to command any degree of security and the freedom of our passage to the East, and as France is no less interested than ourselves we may depend upon her prompt co-operation." As straws show the direction of a stream, so may this utterance of the *Novosti* indicate an underlying policy that this country should be aware of

A DEATH-BLOW TO GOLF.

GOLF, in India at all events, is essentially an aristocratic amusement. It is a "Society" passion which so far has not affected the vulgar herd. In this fact, perhaps, lies a great deal of its attraction with Anglo-Indians. It has not been vulgarised; this is part of its subtle charm. But how long will this last? The time must come when the passion will soak through to that stratum of true British snobbishness which is ever pressing on the outside barriers of Society. Then good-bye golf—as far as Society is concerned. So far there are no signs of this evil day; but there are vague indications of another sort which may or may not have the same effect. "Young India," or rather "Advancing India," threatens to take up golf! Conservative Indians, it is said, object to cricket and football as being undignified, over-violent and dangerous; riding, to them, is also dangerous, and walking is considered "tedious." They have therefore been looking round for something that will give them the idea that they are indulging in "sport," but will be sufficiently harmless in its pursuit to be perfectly compatible with personal safety, and looking round they have fixed their mild but longing eyes on Golf! The game is called the "Royal" game, and loyal India sees in that a dignity which no other game possesses! Old men can join in it without looking ridiculous, and there is no chance of pampared and over-fed sons of doating old age getting done to death by its indulgence. Golf is, therefore, essentially the game for the Indian; or rather for the mild Conservative style of Indian who does not like to hurt himself. Stalwart India will, of course, stick to cricket and football, and try harder and harder to beat the Briton at his own favouite sports. Namby-pamby India will take to golf, and will want golf links everywhere. And asking, it will receive; for the star of the Indian, and especially the namby-pamby Indian, is in the ascendant, and playing to the gallery is the order of the day. Will Anglo-Indian Society, then, any longer dare to play golf? Well, wait and see! But whether it does or not will not matter very much; Anglo-Indian Society will never be at a loss for amusements. What will be much more interesting to watch will be the educative effect of golf when it has been appropriated by the Indians. Will it bring the women out of their seclusion? Will it gradually develop social intercourse between the sexes? If it does both these things, no one will bemoan the loss of the game to Anglo-Indian Society. Indeed, who knows, if the Indian ladies are once allowed to meet their European sisters on a field of common interest like the golf links, the long-looked for millennium may not be so far distant, when the East and West will join hands in real fellowship!—"Madras Times."

BACTERIA AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

IF unsuspecting man thinks that he is sole occupant of his own clothes, it is possible that he may be mightily mistaken, remarks the "Textile Mercury." Not that his fellow tenants are easily detected, for, so far as unassisted eyesight goes, they may be scarcely more perceptible than the dialectical subtleties that Hudibras was so proficient in—

Such as take lodgings in a head
That's to be let unfurnished—

and the unbidden lodgers are often neither troublesome nor irritating, although numerous enough to be reckoned by colonies instead of being counted more closely. Some person who had been wearing a worsted stocking examined by Dr. Seitz, of Munich, took 956 thriving settlements of bacteria about with him—if the original proprietor was of the male persuasion—and 712 were found all alive on a cotton sock. The "British Medical Journal" points out that no information is afforded as to the personal habits of the wearers of this hosiery, so that we need not all rush for microscopes or disinfectants. But it appears that thirty-three colonies had been set up on a glove, twenty on a piece of woolen stuff, and on a piece of cloth, neither of which had been in wear, while twenty-three were detected on a garment which had only been worn a week. We may not be warranted in working out that worsted stockings by arithmetical proportion, after this fashion—

Bacteria colonies. As	23	:	Bacteria colonies, after	956	:	Undefined garment. stocking.	Worsted stocking.	x	Unwashed	Unworn week

which would give close upon six months' continuous wear, but it certainly seems as though some confidence can still be put in frequent change of under clothing and in soap and water. And it is reassuring to learn that, of the micro-organisms found by Dr. Seitz on articles of clothing, relatively few were capable of causing disease. The typhoid bacillus was found "in articles of clothing from twenty-one to twenty seven days, and the 'staphylococcus pyogenes albus' nineteen days, after they had been worn;" the "anthrax bacillus was still virulent after a year;" but the microbe of erysipelas was not found after eighteen hours, nor the cuolera vibrio after three days, and "the pathogenecic species was almost without exception, staphylococci." These statements all, in the first place, put a further premium on personal cleanliness, and, unless physical conditions can be proved to be undergoing alteration for the worse, or bacteria can be shown to be increasing in numbers, variety, or vitality, do not enhance the dangers to which mankind have hitherto been exposed. But they have at least one positive result in offering a direct contradiction to the oft-repeated assumption that we are so much safer when clothed in one fiber then another. There has been every reason to suppose that the claim of some woolenites that vegetable fibers do, while animal fibers do not, absorb malodorous emanations form the skin was only so much empty twaddle, and when this doctrine was enlarged to promise to all wool wearers immunity from fleas and flies, it invited ridicule rather than respect. It has, indeed, been directly denied, on the authority of Dr. Hobein, military physician in Berlin, who was credited with having, after examination of different materials used for underclothing, "found varying dispositions to harbor such micro-organisms in the different materials. The greatest propensity was shown by flannel, next came stockinet, then thin woolen stuffs, while the healthiest state was found in plain smooth linen, and also in plain cotton. Under unfavourable conditions—such as suppression of the evaporation—these micro-organisms tend to multiply in the texture."

As this paragraph quoted was contained in a trade pamphlet, expressly issued for the furtherance of a new flaxen underclothing fabric, it had to be regarded as ex-parte evidence. But when it is supported by the investigations of Dr. Seitz, which are, in turn, accepted by one of the leading medical journals, it is fair to conclude that we are, at least, in as much danger in one material as another, and it is to be hoped that we shall have no more nonsensical bounce about wool conferring freedom from malodorous emanations, or other things which may do hurt, beyond any other fabric."—Boston Journal of Commerce."

OLD SALT'S OBJECT TO MODERN CUSTOMS.

CURIOUSLY enough, the old shellbacks in the navy are down on the homes for soldiers and sailors. They don't want "a snug harbour." They insist upon staying upon a cruising man-of-war, and when they die they want to be buried at sea. But the officers say that these old sea dogs are not at home on a modern cruiser, where everything is different from what they were accustomed to when they learned their trade. They object to the new-fangled equipment and the improvements and conveniences that have been introduced on modern vessels. They object to sitting down at a table and eating their meals off china plates with knives and forks, instead of taking their rations in little wooden tubs and squatting down on their haunches in the shelter of the lee gunwale while they out their "salt horse" with a jack-knife. They object to scrubbing the decks with new-fangled rubber arrangements, instead of the old holystone, and refuse to obey electric signals because they have been accustomed to hear the officers yell at them from the bridge or the quarter deck.

Nowadays the galleys on board men-of-war are capable of cooking fresh bread for the sailors every day, which is a serious grievance to the old-fashioned "Jackie" who prefers hardtack to raised biscuits and rolls. A large supply of fresh meats is carried in the patent refrigerators on board all the ships and served to the sailors, alternating with salt beef and pork, at least once a day. This is emphatically objected to by the veterans as an effeminate departure from the rations they received when they were apprenticed in historic times.

The sailors of a vessel that was recently in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres were served with tenderloin steaks for several weeks, because fresh meat was found to be cheaper than salt pork down in that great cattle country, but after about a week a committee from the forecastle waited upon the captain and said they desired to make complaint about the grub. He was much surprised at the suggestion, because he supposed they were being unusually well fed, and remarked that they were receiving the same supplies that were furnished himself and the officers of the ward-room. They admitted that this might be true, and added that it was exactly what they were "kicking" about. The boys didn't like tenderloin steaks; they "wanted something they could chaw on."—*Chicago Record.*

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"JOHN BULL" FROM A SWEDISH POINT OF VIEW.

We have had so large and varied an experience on the subject of ourselves as others see us, that sketches of English life from the observant foreigner's point of view are ceasing to fascinate. There are, however, a few exceptions. One of these is a German abridgment of Gustaf F. Steffen's Swedish volume on "Modern England in 1895." This translation—entitled "In der Fund Millionen-Stadt" aus dem Schwedischen übersetzt von Dr. Oskar Reyher (Williams and Norgate)—reproduces the most "up-to-date" parts of the Swedish edition, and is, with its mixture of great truths, and imaginings (the "Westminster Gazette" says) piquant and entertaining enough, as will be seen by the following passages:—

Although the English have received their full share of peculiarities they are no exception to one great rule which may be equally applied to Germans, French, and Scandinavians—they are absolutely incapable of imagining a better, purer home life than their own. It would, indeed, be quite fair to say that this applies even more to the English than to any other nation. John Bull's strongest point is the capacity for loving, honouring, and admiring that which belongs to him personally. Next, his sympathy is given to the members of his family. For the rest, he is interested in other people precisely to the extent to which, as his practical sense tells him, they are able to influence his own well-being. This is the reason why Englishmen on their travels appear so grotesque and awkward, and so surprisingly good-natured and pleasant in their own homes. To be quite just, it must be remembered that an Englishman is almost as stiff and wooden in London society as he is on the Continent amongst strangers.

In a very amusing account of our household arrangements, there occurs the following passage on the work of the cook:—

The cook conscientiously confines her activity to the buying, preparing, and serving of food. As a rule, her roasts are the best, and her vegetables the worst, prepared in the whole world. Her puddings are sometimes passable, but her fruit tarts are as acid as vinegar, and covered with a crust of most doubtful digestive properties. Briefly, her menus are poorer in ideas and more conservative than Lord Salisbury's policy, and more monotonous than English fiction. There is a good deal of truth in the satirical observation that English families sit down in their dining-room every evening for an hour and a-half or two hours in order to worship their dinner, but it must be added that the English of the present day conduct this materialistic cult in a most refined manner and with dignified moderation. The father and sons being away from home all day, dinner is the only opportunity for real family life, and the only real pause in the work of the day. Hence, it has the double character of being an important part in the family life of the master of the house, and also the chief recreation hour after a long day of the fierce battle of life. Thus the two terms "dinner" and "home" grow synonymous in a peculiar way. To the former, in the mouth of the genuine Englishman, attaches a shade of sentimentality which originally belonged only to the second. In order to understand the meaning of the phrase that the English are a home-loving people, one must know that it means that they are a dinner-loving people.

One of the things which our Swedish friend cannot understand is the silence, not of London (which struck another recent visitor), but of the salon. He devotes pages upon pages upon this subject:—

The "At Home" of an English society lady is infinitely removed from the salon of a French woman of the world. The wish, with its animating conversation and its strongly predominating intellectual element, has rarely been imitated in England. The English ideal of a "reception" consists either in meeting one's nearest relations and friends, or in a great, pompous ceremony at which a mass of expensive dishes are consumed, and where a more or less refined orderly entertainment is given. The Roman plebs called out for "bread and plays." The luxury of modern English society is "delicacies and variety entertainments." In order to induce young men to appear at dances they must be allured by means of choice suppers, and where a dance cannot be arranged it goes almost without saying that the dainty young Englishwoman is bred into putting in an appearance by the suggestion that American comic niggers, Australian boxers, Japanese jugglers, German artists, Italian singers, English reciters, or similar professional entertainers will figure on the programme. The conviction of English society that it is absolutely incapable to provide its own entertainment at receptions is now so firmly rooted that the society clown has become one of the most important fashionable figures in the Island Kingdom.

One of the most vivid pictures in this volume of lively sketches is that of the Englishman in the drawing-room as he appears to the eyes of the foreigner. He acts, we are told, as "stuffing," and does not contribute to the life of the gathering. For this there are said to be several reasons:—

First of all, there is not a creature in this world to whom Nature has so sternly denied the social talent as the Englishman, especially the young Englishman. When you see him standing "spread out" in his evening dress, which is not distinguished by tasteful fit or elegance, he displays an astonishing ability for looking clumsy and ill at ease. If ever he thinks of sitting down he reminds one of a trained hippopotamus in not too amiable a mood. . . . English gentlemen have a peculiar—and to the male foreigner unfortunately inimitable—inclination to station themselves in a reception room behind the chairs and sofas of the ladies, and to assume positions and looks which forcibly remind one of the rural undertaker. Those who come late and find all the places along the walls, in front of the fireplace and in the doorways occupied, display as a rule a terrible embarrassment, for they have to stand in the middle of the room. But it must be said that an English cavalier is never at a loss what to do with his hands, for he thrusts them as deep as possible into his trouser pockets. Nor is he ever troubled as to how to hold himself, for he assumes—mechanically, and according to the custom of the cricket-field—a position in which the feet are planted well apart, and the body inclines slightly forward. . . . But if ever the Anglo-Saxon force of will drives drawing-room success so far as to enter into a conversation with a lady, he leans over her chair in a way which reminds one of the badly-trained journeyman waiter, and his conversation sounds at a little distance like an ill-tempered, half-suppressed growl. But such an interruption of his unsocial self-inspection never lasts long, partly because long conversations are considered bad manners, and partly because the youthful Englishman is generally a victim of the senseless prejudice that "there is nothing you can talk about to a girl."

For English women, M. Steffen has nothing but admiration:—

It is a well known fact that Continentals are well agreed that English social life is so stiff, ceremonious and dull (geistesarm) that a foreigner can hardly bear it. The first reason is the mystic thing known as "English national character," and the second reason is the behaviour of Englishmen. Were it not for the ladies of England things would be still worse. Albion's fair daughters differ greatly, in social talents, from Albion's manly, but indolent, awkward and self-admiring sons. Many a distinguished Continental observer has put English women first among the women of Europe, and there is no doubt that the foreigner who has the good fortune to be in contact with a certain class of English women counts the hours spent in London drawing-rooms amongst the pleasantest memories of his life. . . . Ten or fifteen years ago it was rightly said of English women that they dressed with less taste than other European women of the same class. To-day this would not only be an unfounded reproach, but the very reverse of the case. It is true, English women have not the chic of French women, but very often they have what is much better—namely, a good deal of sound individual taste. . . . The typical young Englishwoman combines a delicious mixture of British independence and enterprise with that reserved, thoughtful womanliness which belongs to the characteristic signs of the mental refinement of the British nation. On the whole (concludes this enthusiastic admirer of English women) it appears that the women of England are not only politically more advanced than any other women in Europe, but also that many of them have developed into emancipated women of the highest ideal known in our part of the world. In many of them may be observed a fresh current of modern ideas of social and intellectual and political liberty. Briefly, they are very broad-minded in their views—a fact which promises well for even larger liberties than they now possess.

THE new sword for Infantry Officers, which was introduced about three years ago is an improvement on its predecessors, but it is still a compromise. It was intended to be chiefly a thrusting sword, but it is not sufficiently rigid to be accepted as such, and the handle is neither long enough nor properly shaped for that purpose; added to which the blade is edged for the purpos being used for cutting, but it is too narrow and light to carry through an effective cut, therefore it is neither one thing nor the other, although probably intended to be both. With a properly shaped handle it would make a good duelling sword, but it is not an efficient fighting weapon for active service. It will be welcome news to many to hear that, at last, the pretty guilt guard has been officially condemned, and a steel one has been sanctioned instead; but no other change appears to be contemplated just at present, which is a great pity, the more so because the sword cutlers themselves are very open in pointing out the defects and in demonstrating how they can be remedied; and, moreover, the requisite changes will entail no expense on Government because the officers pay for their own swords.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Belliappa, 2nd Assist Commr, Coorg, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assist Commr and Dist Magte, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr B C Leggat

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

We have no hesitation in saying, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" that there are thousands of positions under Government which might be utilised for giving employment to the nation's defenders—positions which should be considered as belonging to them by right of service. But there is no gainsaying that there still exists a deep-rooted prejudice against the soldier; we will not include the sailor, for we believe he is, as a rule, more honoured. The sailor is accepted as a man who can turn his hand to anything, and he justifies the confidence placed in him. It is the soldier who experiences the greatest difficulty in fixing himself. It is time, however, that the State stepped in, and, by adopting a more consistent policy, strengthened the hands of the military authorities in the strong efforts they are making to increase the popularity of the service. The moment is very opportune for the State to step in, and, by combined action on the part not of one but of all Government departments, to do something to show our defenders that they are thought of, and that the services they render are valued, as they deserve to be. . . . Colonel Brookfield and his colleagues hold strongly to the opinion that "by annually sending some 16,000 or 17,000 reservists back from the colours into civil life the State contracts towards these men a moral obligation which it should not hesitate to discharge." The argument is perfectly sound, and it is well that it should have been impressed upon the Government with the weight of authority of a Parliamentary Committee.

Under the auspices of "Le Petit Journal" an experiment on a large scale was arranged in order to test the value of these birds for naval purposes, close on 4,500 pigeons from various dovecotes being shipped on board the Manoubia. Out of this number 800 were started on June 30 at a distance of about ninety miles from home, and 1,000 more when 125 miles off. Rough weather compelled the vessel to run in at Belle Ile for shelter for two days, but on July 4, 600 pigeons were started at a distance of 186 miles, and on the next day 1,500 at 310 miles. In the first place none of the pigeons suffered from seasickness, nor did the noise of the waves appear to effect them in any way. It has often been asserted that pigeons when released at sea will show a disinclination to leave the vessel, but perch on masts and spars. However, nothing of the kind happened; the pigeons never showed any hesitation, but at once made straight for their respective cotes, just as if they had been started on land. As regards losses, for distances of 125 miles and under they were lower than they are sometimes in contests on land, varying from 4 to 12 per cent. For the distance of 186 miles the losses averaged 41 per cent., and for 310 miles 75 per cent. These figures speak for themselves, but it must be borne in mind in considering them that the experiment was improvised, and that a large number of the pigeons had never seen the sea.

The basis of our military system, indeed of all European military systems, is the 1st Class Army Reserve and its complement mobilisation. The success of the syetem depends upon (1) the time required to bring the peace strength of the various units up to war strength; (2) the efficiency of the Reserves employed for this purpose; (3) the successful incorporation of the the Reserve men with the men actually serving with the colours. Of course the process of raising units from peace to war strength is only a portion of mobilisation, for in addition to complete fighting units, staff, transport, stores, and supplementary corps, as well as arms, clothing, and equipment for the reservists, are needed. Mobilisation is, therefore, neither a simple nor a cheap undertaking. The most careful and elaborate calculations may be made by able officers, and detailed tables and instructions may be issued, and in theory everything may be complete down to a gaiter button. In practice, however, it is sure to be found that something has been forgotten or been badly provided for, that the machinery, owing to the want of actual experience on the part of those to whom the carrying out of the mobilisation is entrusted, fails or works with friction. In short, the only way in which we can be sure that the scheme is suited to its object and will work smoothly is to have an occasional full-dress rehearsal. In order not to render the Reserve unpopular with either employers or employed, the Reserve men were invited, not compelled, to come up, and similarly as regards the horses. It is satisfactory to learn that the reservists fell easily into their places and could scarcely be distinguished from the colour men. Still it must not be forgotten that the so-called mobilisation has been unrealistic; that no real test has been applied to our system, only a step taken towards applying a test. The public must not be gulled into the belief that we have had a real mobilisation, even on a small scale, for such is not the case. We have gained valuable experience, and have carried out what may be termed a corrective experiment, but that is all. It is much, but it is not enough.

The new Austrian coast-defence ram-vessels Wien and Budapest were successfully launched the other day at San Rocco, near Trieste. They have a displacement of 5,500 tons, and engines developing 8,500 horse-power, and are calculated to make 17·5 knots with forced draught. The new French first-class cruiser Massena was launched the other day at St. Nazaire. She is built entirely of steel, 363½ feet long by 37 feet beam, and her depth, from deck to bottom of hold, is 26½ feet. Her displacement with full load will be 11,900 tons, and her speed is to be 17 knots with natural and 17½ with forced draught. Her engines work up to 13,500 horse-power. She will have a belt of Schneider steel around the whole line of flotation, its thickness varying from 9½ to 17¾ inches.

The ebullition which periodically agitates the chaotic conditions of Morocco never fails to disturb the political atmosphere of Europe. The country occupies a high strategic position, and every Power consequently has, or assumes to have, a keen interest in what is going on there. Germany is likely to secure the indemnity of £10,000 for the murder of Herr Rockstroh, which is expected daily to reach the coast, but Spain has evidently received uneasy intelligence, and a naval demonstration is to be made, in which England and Spain will together take part. The Spanish squadron of four ships, including the new cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa (which touched the ground on issuing from the port) left Ferrol for Cadiz, where two other vessels will join it preparatory to proceeding to Tangier. The Barfleur, Collingwood, Rodney, Arethusa, and Fearless arrived at Gibraltar from Malta and left again for Tangier.

The strong force which Vice-Admiral Buller now has in Chinese waters, though it cannot prevent outbursts of saguinary fanaticism, will afford support to our countrymen during the present agitation against Europeans, and ultimately be the means of retribution. The massacre at Ku-Cheng is but another example of Chinese ferocity, of the calculating brutality of Chinese officials, and of the inability of the central government to check such brutal treatment of strangers. "No reliance on Chinese authorities," telegraphed Archdeacon Wolfe. Strong action on our part is thus demanded, and we may learn something from the firmness with which the French are proceeding in the matter of their claims for the destruction of French mission-houses. The Linnet was ordered to Foochow, the Rainbow was at Amoy, and the Porpoise, Rattler, Esk, and other vessels were at Shanghai. Doubtless are this Admiral Buller has despatched a force to the places where danger threatens our countrymen and countrywomen, but he should have men at his disposal for landing operations. Fatshan is accessible to gunboats, being on the Canton River, about twenty miles south-west of Canton. The murderers must be punished, and the high officials who have encouraged or connived at the crime must be made to suffer. It is a grave scandal that the lives and property of harmless foreigners should be prejudiced by the senseless fanaticism of Chinese rebels.

NOTICES.

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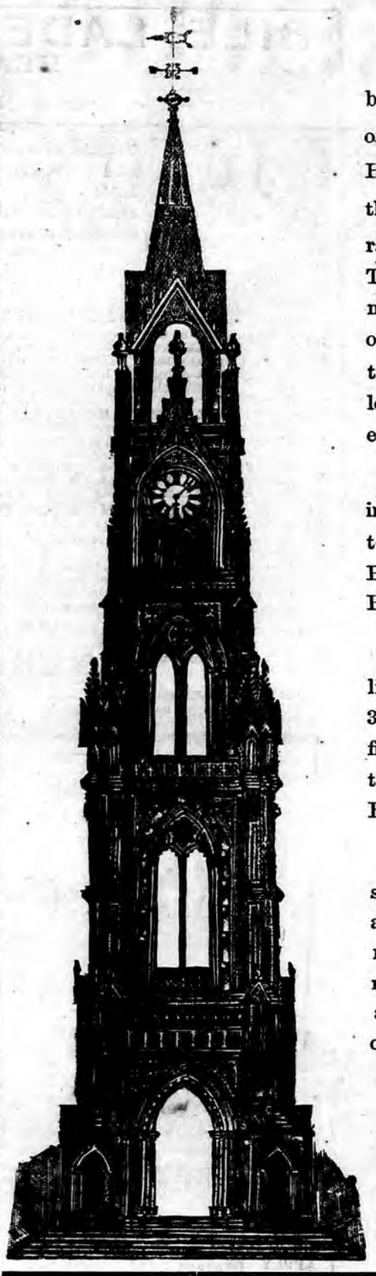

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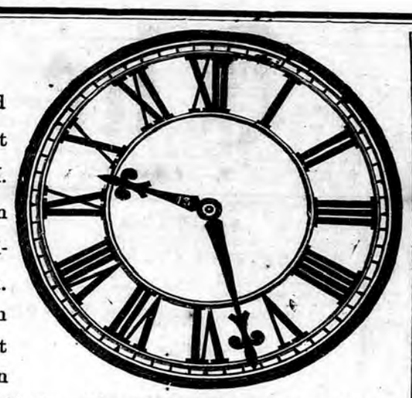

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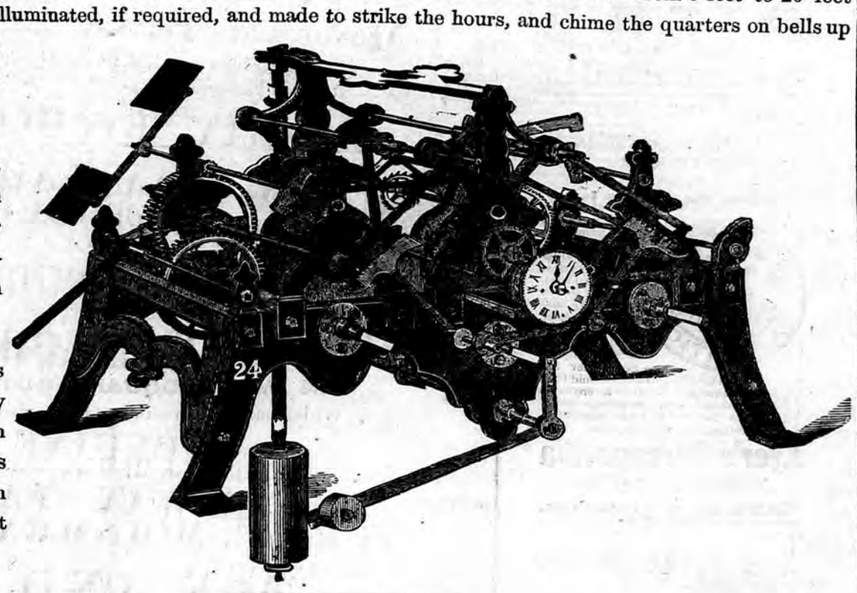

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